SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1881.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

TWELVE men were disqualified for the Queen's, through scores disallowed—ten for wrong entry of scores on their tickets and two for dilatory shooting.

The contest for the Queen's prize, first stage, was resumed on Friday in most trying weather, the heat being unbearable. Mr. Steward, the optician to the National Rifle Association, reported the temperature in the sun at two o'clock as 144 deg., and an hour later 97 was the shade reading. Several volunteers suffered from sunstroke, and a member of the press was seized with a fit, and had to be removed to the hospital.

The 17 men who made 88 points on Thursday in the first stage of the Queen's prize shot off the tie for the 13 places; and the highest total was 13 points, with three rounds, whilst four 8's came in. The successful competitors were :—

Private McFarlane, 1st Renfrew	13
Private Tucker, 3rd Lanark	13
Private Silver, H. A. C.	12
Private Kelsey, 1st W. York	11
Lieutenant Akerigg, 1st Cumberland	11
Qr.-Mr. Sergeant Whitear, 1st Hants	11
Private Collard, 1st Sussex	11
Corporal Smith, 1st Sussex	10
Captain McCloy, 3rd Lanark	9
Sergeant Taylor, 1st Dumbarton	8
Sergeant Palmer, 1st Warwick	8
Sergeant Greaves, 7th Lancashire	8
Private McCouchy, 1st Lanark	8

The losers were—Private Sexton, 2nd Gloucester Sergeant Tunstall, 9th Lancashire: Sergeant Anderson, 15th Lancashire; and Private Siebert, 1st Notts; each, however, wins 4*l*.

The tie between Major Pearse and Corporal Ingram for the Silver medal was decided in favour of the non-commissioned officer, whose score stood—4, 4, 5, or a total of 13; against the major's 12 (5, 5, 2).

The 1st Lanark squad won the second prize in the battalion sweepstakes, in connection with the Queen's with an average of 85 points. The 2nd South Middlesex won the third prize in the same competition, with the average of 84 points.

For the St. George's Challenge Vase—a contest second only in importance to the Queen's prize, Sergeant Fowler, 1st Hereford; Sergeant Springett, 3rd Kent; Private Somerville, 1st Lanark;—Reid, 1st Renfrew; Surgeons Heulton, 3nd Renfrew, Sergeant Horwood, 3rd Middlesex, and Captain Watson, 1st Westmoreland, tied with 33 points for the first three prizes, the first of which is the vase, to be held by the commanding officer of the winner's regiment, the Dragon cup, gold jewel, and 30*l*.

An interesting event took place in camp on Friday afternoon; Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, C.B., of the London Scottish, on behalf of competitors from all parts of the United Kingdom, presenting Messrs. Runtz and Sage, who took so conspicuous a part in the exposure last year, of what is known as the "Wimbledon scandal," with handsome testimonials, as marks of the visitors' admiration of those gentlemen's conduct in connection therewith. The meeting was largely attended.

Shooting was carried on under the most favourable conditions on Saturday.

The ties of 33 each for the St. George's Challenge Vase were shot off, and this was won by Scotland, England, however, losing by only one point. The winner was Sergeant Helton, 2nd Renfrew. Sergeant Fowler, 1st Hereford, took the silver jewel and 25*l*., and the bronze cross and 20*l*. went to Private Somerville, 1st Lanark.

The Lords and Commons match was won by the former by 47 points. The following was the score :—Lords: Cloncurry, 95; Waldegrave, 86; Brownlow, 82; Walsingham, 90; Viscount Bury, 97—total, 440. Commons: Mr. Marjoribanks, 82; Mr. Vivian, 87; Sir H. Fletcher, 39; Col. Walrond, 96; Mr. Bruce, 89: total, 393. Therefore, the beautiful cups are brought back to the Lords from the Commons. The result was hailed by great cheering.

The National Challenge Trophy, for teams of 20, representing England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales was won by Scotland by 30 points, the total being —Scotland, 1,774; Wales, 1,688; Ireland, 1,642.

The winners in the Alexandra series were declared on Saturday, the chief amongst whom are :—30*l*., Private Simpson, 1st Edinburgh, 65; 20*l*., Corporal Sexton, 1st Norfolk, 64; 15*l*. each, Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, and Private Young, 1st West York, 64.

The Prince of Wales's prize was won by Sergeant Murray, 5th Lanark, with 86 points; and next to him in order were Private Coulson, 1st Newcastle: Corporal Sexton, 1st Norfolk; and Private M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries, 82 points each. Lanark has thus added another to her list of victories.

Private Lathbury, 5th Stafford, the winner of the *Telegraph* cup, made a full score of seven bulls-eyes for the Snider Association cup. In accordance with the rule, he fired three other shots in case of a tie, and made two more "bulls" and an inner. No other competitor made the full score, and Lathbury, therefore, is the winner.

The China cup, shot for by 10 men from each country, was won by Devonshire with 378 points. Next in order to them were the following:—Lanark, with 377; Cheshire, with 376; and Middlesex with 373 points.

In the Windmill competition the principal prize of 15*l*. was won by Quarter-master Cortis, 2nd Sussex, with a score of 34.

The Belgian Challenge Cup, for volley firing at 400 yards, was won by the 1st Westmoreland team.

The following is the result of the tie shot off for the Martin's Cup—Martin's Cup and 15*l*., Corporal Scott, 1st Linlithgow; 10*l*., Sergeant Watson, 1st Roxburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck visited the camp during the day.

One of the first contests on Monday was shooting for the first stage of the Albert, an any rifle competition, 15 shots at 600 yards and 10 at 900, for 45 prizes, amounting in the aggregate to 275*l*. Mr. Martin Smith, Wimbledon, took the first prize of 20*l*. with 118 points. Major Young, 21st Middlesex, 117; Captain Maxwell, I.R.A.; Captain Godsal, 2nd Bucks; and Private M. Boyd, 2nd Ayr, who made 116 each, took prizes of 10*l*.

The United Hospitals' Challenge cup, given by the United Hospitals' Rifle Association for annual competition by members of the Metropolitan hospitals who are efficient volunteers, was contested. The result was a victory for King's, who made 104 points at 500, and 72 at 600 yards, or an aggregate of 176; Guy's being second with 161, and St. Bartholomew's third with 145, out of a possible 420.

The return for the Martini-Henry aggregate, a series of money prizes awarded to the 50 volunteers whose respective scores in the Queen's first stage, Alexandra, and Martini cup make up the highest aggregate, show that the winner of the silver medal and his runners up have not been routed. The [illegible] scores made were as follow :—Winner of 25*l*., Corporal Ingram, 3rd Lanark, 179. Winner of 20*l*.: Major Pearse, 4th Devon, 178. Winner of 15*l*.: Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, 178.

The first place in the return of the Snider aggregate was occupied by Private Somerville, 1st Lanark, who scored 148, and took 25*l*.

Immediately after luncheon gunfire the contest for the Mullens prizes commenced. This competition is the outcome of the munificent gift of 2,500*l*. to the association made by Mr. Mullens at the general meeting at the United Service institution last May. Mr. Mullens was so much struck by the deplorable reverse at Majuba Hill, when the Boers showed such extraordinary marksmanship, that he presented the amount named unconditionally, to be used in any way that might be thought best for the encouragement of practice at moving objects at unknown distances. The Council of the Association, after due deliberation, determined to make the event an annual one, devoting the interest of the money for the purpose of a first prize of 100*l*., and adding 50*l*. from their own funds for three other awards. One-half of the first-named amount goes to the winning battalion, for the encouragement of field firing at the direction of the commanding officer, while the remainder becomes the property of the members of the team, which must consist of six non-commissioned officers or men who may be qualified to compete for the Queen's prize. No fewer than 34 teams sent in their names, and of these only one, the 1st battalion of the Queen's Edinburgh, failed to answer. The squads were drawn up in line in extended order, and the conditions of the contest were explained by Captain Tinte, the officer in charge, after which they were ordered to move forward at the double. The targets, which were painted grey, represented the head and bust of a man, the height from the top of the head to the base of target being three feet, with a width across the chest of 20 inches, and across the head of eight inches. These were placed on wheels on a tram inside a trench, and were constantly on the move in a lateral direction. In the bright line of the sun from the rear of the butt they were hardly discernible against the dull background while stationary, and it required keen eyes to make them out plainly when moving. The first halt was called at about a distance of 250 yards from the butt, where there should have been one minute of independent firing, but from some unexplainable cause this was lengthened to near 70 seconds. At the "cease firing" the advance at the double was again sounded, the second halt taking place at something like 175 yards. Here three volleys were fired, after which a third advance in the same formation was made to 100 yards, at which independent firing from the shoulder commenced. Again the time was exceeded, and something approaching 45 seconds was allowed. It was impossible to see the exact practice made, but it was evident that any of the targets would have been an exceedingly "warm corner" for living men. A separate target was used for each squad, and after the contest they were brought up to the Statistical department and verified, afterwards being on exhibit. Each hit counted a point, and any shots fired after the "cease firing" were to be counted as his and deducted, but there was no disqualification. The 5th Lancashire took the first prize of 100*l*. with 36 points; and prize of 20*l*. were taken by the 1st Devon and 1st Berks, who each scored 25.

The principal contest of the meeting, that for the Queen's Prize of 250*l*. and the Gold medal of the National Rifle Association, was decided on Tuesday, under tolerably favourable conditions for shooting, with the result of placing at the head of the competitors for this, the Wimbledon Blue riband, Private Beck, of the 3rd Devon Rifle volunteers. Attention was at first directed to the shooting of Ingram and Pearse, who stood at the head of the sixty; but they were soon found to be out of the contest. After a time it was seen that Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew; Private Gates, 1st Sussex; Private Beck, 3rd Devon; Private Wade, 1st Lancashire; and Sergeant Walker, of Canada, had each made an aggregate of 56 at the first two ranges. At the 1,000 yards Beck commenced with a bullseye, and followed this up by getting on the target each time, his score at this range being 30, made up as follows—5, 4, 3, 5, 5, 5, 3. Directly he had fired his last shot the Devonshire men, who had gathered about the firing point, pressed forward to shake him by the hand and congratulate him. He was then led away to the Council tent, preceded by the band of the St. George's rifles, playing, "See the conquering hero comes."

The total is three points higher than the highest on record—that of Corporal Taylor, 47th Lancashire, in 1879, who made 83. The highest possible score would be 105 points.

Several mounted policemen rode beside the winner as he was led in triumph by his countrymen to the council tent, and the unnecessary violence and want of self-control of one of these mounted men might have had very serious and even fatal consequence. A gentlemon who, as a Devonshire man wished to form one of the body guard, explained this to the man in question, who, however, refusing to let him close up, rode his horse at him and knocked him down. With great presence of mind, the gentleman in falling turned himself round so that the horse's feet went on his shoulders instead of on his face, but one of the hoofs made an ugly gash on the nose.

After a somewhat tedious interval of waiting while the remaining scores were coming in to Major Hollway, the Statistics officer, Earl Brownlow, the chairman of the Excutive committee, advanced into the open space in front of the Excutive offices, and, shaking hands with Beck, congratulated him on his victory. Lady Brownlow then fastened the badge on his arm, and the rifle with which he had shot having been formally presented to him, a chair was brought, and the Queen's Prizeman of 1881 was borns off on the shaulders of four sturdy Devonshire men. The band led the way, playing Handel's triumphal march, to the camp of the Victoria, where Colonel Walrond, on behalf of the Devonshire men, thanked those present for their hearty reception of the hero of the day.

The following were the leading scores :—

QUEEN'S PRIZE.—SECOND STAGE.

	800	900	1,000	
Private Beck, 3rd Devon ..	27	29	30	80
Corporal W. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew ..	26	30	27	83
Private Phillips, 1st Hants ..	25	29	27	81
Sergeant Stewart, 3rd Lanark ..	30	25	24	79
Private Silver, H. A. C. ..	24	31	27	76
Captain M'Cloy, 3rd Lanark ..	30	25	21	76
Private Wade, 1st Lancashire ..	27	29	20	76
Sergeant Pullman, 2nd Middlesex ..	26	26	23	75
Sergeant Walter, Canadians ..	27	29	19	75
Private Chantler, H. A. C. ..	26	18	29	73
Sergeant Mitchell, Canadians ...	19	30	23	72
Lieutenant Livesay, 1st Sussex ..	28	25	19	72
Sergeant Donelly, 16th Lancashire ..	23	23	25	71

The rest ranged from 69 down to 25, while seven retired without shooting at the last range.

The Public Schools Veterans' Challeage trophy with again won by Eton with 189 points. Cheltenham was second, with 166.

The Militia prize was competed for by non-commissioned officers and privates of Militia of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the permanent staff. Private Wills, Royal London, won the first price of 10*l*, with 24 points.

The Duke of Cambridge prize of 50*l*, open to all comers, and competed for with military breech-loading rifles at 1,000 yards, was won by Private Osborne, 1st Warwick, with 61 points; Private Lowe, 13th Middlesex, being second, with 57 points.

Mr. Secretary Childer's prize was won by Sergeant instructor of Musketry Gilder 9th Middlesex, with 34 points.

The Curtis and Harvey was for any rfile. at 1,000 yards. Ten shots were allowed. Private Boyd, 1st Ayrahire, took the first prize of 25*l*, with 50 point.

The St, Leger was carried of by Mr. Martin Smith of Wimbaledon with 49 points.

Very little was doing at Winbledon camp on Wednesday, but that little was done under enjoyable conditions of wind and weather. In the competition for the Chancellor's Challenge plate—which by the way is not a plate at all, but a huge flagon Oxford beat Cambridge by 555 points to 515. Six teams, repreeuting the Regulars, Navy, Marines Militia, Yeomanary, and Volunteers, competed for the United Service Challenge cup (formerly the Donegal cup) and the following was the score :—Volunteers, 692; Army 650; Royal Marines 625; Navy 607; Yeomanry, 568; Militia, 518. The chief competition of the day was that between England and Canada for the Kolapore Challenge cup, which had been held for five years by the mother country. This year, however, the Canadians carried it off by 609 points to 589. At the conclusion of the match, Major Waller, the captain of the English team, congratulated Colonel Gibson and his men on their success. which he admitted had been gained entirely by merit. Colonel Gibson, in replying mentioned that it had been debated in Canada whether looking to the defeats they had suffered in the past it was worth while again to enter into competition; but the result of that day's shooting had shown the wisdom of their ultimate decision. Some "toll" shooting was accomplished in the second stage of the Albert. The competition is restricted to winners in the first stage, the prize being the Albert jewel. The contest lay between Captain Godsall, of the 2nd Bucks, who was fourth, and Mr. F. Hyde, an American, who was seventh, in the first match, At 1,000 yards, with 15 shots, both men made 70 out of a possible 75; Captain Godsall's score including 11 consecutive bullseyes. On shooting off the tie, Mr. Hyde made three bulls, Captain Godsall scoring one short of that total. The jewel thus goes to America for the third time: Mr. Farrow having won it in 1879 and Mr. Scott last year. In General Eyre's prize, Sergeant Dawson, R. W. Kent, and Private Colgrave, R. W. Kent stood first. Colour-sergeant Chapman, 1st Northamptom, carried off the first Army and Navy prize of 10*l*.; and the Snider Wimbledoncup fell to Captain Turner, 2nd Cheshire, who tied with Lieutenant Bird, 2nd Salop, with 38, but won on shooting off.

The King of the Sandwich Islands visited the camp on Wednesday afternoon. Earl Brownlow, president of the Association, escorted his Majesty to the firing points, the exhibtition tent, and other places of interest.

On Thursday, July 21, the competition for the Elcho Challenge Shield between the eight crack shots from England, Ireland, and Scotland, which announces the beginning of the end of the Wimbledon meeting, took place. The home team, who did some marvellous shooting, were in the end victorious with 1,642, Ireland being second with 1,549, and Scotland last with 1,501. This makes the tenth time England has won this prize, as against five times each by the other competitors. The winning score is the largest ever made for the trophy.—The match between eights from the different public schools who have cadet corps was decided in favour of Cheltenham College with a score of 404, Harrow being second with 402. Private Hayne, of Whitgift College, however, won the Spencer Cup, which is competed for by the highest scorers in each eight for the Ashburton Shield, with 28 points.—During the afternoon the Canadian camp was visited by the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Kimberley, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Sir J. Macdonald, the Prime Minister of Canada, who welcomed the team and congratulated them on their success.

TWO O'CLOCK.

On the day the mail left one of the most interesting and best contested ties of the present meeting was decided, viz., for the Any Rifle Association Cup. For this valuable prize there were six competitors, who had made the full score at 600 yards of ten bull's-eyes and three bull's-eyes for tie shots. Of this number, four—viz, Mr. Humphrey, of Cambrige, Major Young, 21st Middlesex, Lieut. Whitehead, 8th Lancashire, and Lientenant Edge, 2d Notts—went to the firing point. In their three rounds Humphrey, Young, and Edge again tied with 14 points; while Whitehead dropped out with 11. Then ensued a succession of bull's-eyes by the other three, Mr. Humphrey being the first to secede, after making an inner with his seventh shot; both the others, however, kept the bull until the 15th shot, but at his 16th shot, Young scored an inner, and as Edge again made a bull, he was declared the winner.

DEATH OF DEAN STANLEY.

THE *Times* of July 19th, wrote :—

We record this day with great regret the death of the Dean of Westminster. On Saturday week the Dean preached a sermon on the "Beatitudes," but was obliged to retire twice during the service from attacks of nausea. On Sunday his illness became more pronounced, and though on Tuesday he was able to visit the library, on the following day he was prostrated by his malady, and from that time did not leave his Chamber. On Friday erysipelas of the face set in, and during the next two days extended in an alarming manner, as intimated in the bulletin issued on Sunday afternoon. The Dean of Llandaff, who had left town to attend to the duties of his cathedral, was summoned, but on his arrival the Dean was almost unconscious.

On Monday morning the Dean enjoyed some hours of sleep, and the bulletin issued at 9-30 a.m. recorded that "there is now some increase of general power." Late in the day, however, the symptoms became much less favourable. At 9-30 p. m. the following was the bulletin :—"The Dean has passed a quiet afternoon, but his breathing has become embarrassed." From this time the strength of the patient rapidly failed, and when Sir W. Jenner arrived on Monday night he pronounced that there was no hope. The breathing became more and more irregular, and the Dean expired at 20 minutes to 12 on Monday night, seemingly without pain. For several months the intimate friends of the Dean have noticed a certain failing of energy and vital power, but no apprehensions were felt even when his present indisposition began. The immediate cause of his illness is said to have been a chill taken in the course of the week before last, the first effects of which were manifested on the occasion to which we have referred.

The Dean, it was announced, "expired quietly and without suffering." The Archbishop of Canterbury was at his bedside during a portion of the evening, and in the course of the day Canon Farrar administered the Sacrament. The Dean of Llandaff and Mrs. Vaughan, the sister of Dean Stanley, were with him in his last moments. During the day the inquiries at the Deanery were very numerous. The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, was among the callers, together with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, and many others.

The *Daily News* says :—It is our painful duty to record this morning the death of a man who will be missed and lamented wherever the English language is read. The Dean of Westminster died at the Deanery last night, at twenty minutes to twelve after a very short illness. He was attacked with erysipelas on Friday morning, and in the course of that day and of Saturday the symptoms were not such as to cause very grave anxiety to his friends. He became worse in the morning of yesterday, and, after a period of unconsciousness, finally sank and died at twenty minutes to twelve last night. So has passed away, at the comparatively early age of 66, a Dean who has given Westminster Abbey a place in the history of religious thought and feeling in England which it has never taken before. The congregation which had gathered only so late as Sunday last in the hope of hearing him preach probably represented, as his vast audiences in the Abbey always did, a more widely gathered, more variously constituted, assembly than any other preacher on this side of the Atlantic ever attracts. Men of all classes and all creeds found something in his sermons which stimulated their religious feeling and quickened their thought. Strangers asked in wonder whether the frail-looking and bowed form before them could be that of the Dean of Westminster. They wondered even more that the somewhat feeble voice and quiet, though earnest and convinced delivery could belong to the preacher whom they had come from so far to hear. The matter of the discourse, however, in the wide sympathy it showed for all that is good in all sorts and conditions of men; and for its hearty recognition of the place and function of all sects and churches in the evangelistic work of the Christian faith, left no doubt that it was the most popular and best known representative of the Broad Church who was really addressing them. Dean Stanley had been for about eighteen years the guardian of the Abbey. He popularised its services, and made it a great centre of enlightenment and liberality. He did something by inviting the ministers of other churches—such as Dr. Caird and Dr. Moffatt—to speak in the great nave of the Abbey, to remove the scandal that foreign Churchmen can speak in the national pulpits, from which the teachers of the English people are excluded. In this extension he had the hearty sympathy of Canon Kingsley, who was present when Dr. Caird delivered his address. His sympathy with all movements having the alleviation of the ills and sores of social life as their object, was shown by his readiness to attend meetings, or to open his house to conferences, while all efforts to spread knowledge, or bring the results of enlightened scholarship home to the understanding of the people, had his ready help. The home of Dean and Lady Augusta Stanley, who heartily sympathised with him in all his efforts, was the centre of a wide social influence exerted on all classes, not excluding the highest, until her lamented death a few years since. No living Divine would be more deeply regretted or more widely missed.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley was borne on December 13, 1815, at Alderly, of which place his father, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, was the incumbent. The elder Stanley was widely known for his literary and scientific attainments before Lord Melbourne gave him his bishopric in 1837. During his 32 years at Alderly he had published a "History of Birds," and became a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Linnæan Soeiety. His theological views were known to be liberal, they were spoken of as latitudinarian, and his addresses and charges, his sermon and pamphlets, were often the occasion of much controversy; and foreshadowed some views which have since been more widely accepted in the Church. His son was sent to Rugby, of which Dr. Arnold was then headmaster; and the younger Stanley became deeply imbued with an influence to which some of the best elements of English life in the present day owe much of their force, if not even thir origin. From Rugby he went to Balliol where he had gained a scholarship He was afterwards elected a Fellow of University College, and for twelve years was Tutor of his College. It was in this period of his life that the chief works by which he will be remembered were written. He became Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1858, and it was in this professorate that his Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church and his Lectures on the Jewish Church were delivered and published. In these works his great faculty for a picturesque reproduction of the men and scenes of the past, was strikingly shown. The rough men who gathered to the Council of Nicæa, the quarrels and struggles of the Council itself in the elaboration of the Nicene Creed, live and move before us on his pages. His interest in the Eastern Church was manifested during his journey to the East, in company with the Prince of Wales, an account of which he published in an appendix to "Sermons Preached in the East." In 1863 he was appointed by Lord Palmerston to the Deanery of Westminster, an office which he has made popular and powerful for eighteen years. Those years have not been without controversy. There was a strong opposition to his appointment in 1872 as one of the select preachers at Oxford, but on a poll he was elected by 349 votes against 287. In 1875 he was elected Rector of the University of St. Andrews. His life of his father, the late Bishop of Norwich, and the "Life and Correspondence of Dr. Arnold," his teacher were among his earliest works, and as admirable biographies as well as warm testimonies, of personal affection gained for him at once a position in literature. His other works are so numerous that they could merely be catalogued here. Few public events of late years have happened without a sermon by Dean Stanley taking up their religious meaning and pointing an instructive moral from them. It is somewhat singular that the loving guardian of the treasures of Westminster Abbey had little love of art, to which, in fact, he was comparatively indifferent or of music for which he had no sense. But he approached the Abbey from its historic side; and as the great home of England's dead he saw in it that to which his historic faculty could cling. He has left it better known and more honoured than it ever was before it came into his generous keeping.

CHARGE OF THREATENING MR. FORSTER.

AT Bow-street Police-court on July 19, before Mr. Flowers, a young Irishman giving the name of Patrick Tadford Hickie, and who gave his age as 18, but who was apparently about 24 years of age, was charged with maliciously sending a threatening letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, the Secretary of State for Ireland.

Mr. Pollard appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Treasury, and produced a letter applying to the Comissioners of Police for an appointment in the force. The writer represented himself as a native of Drumcondra, Dublin, and stated that his father was a solicitor, but that he had been living with his sisters at a farm at Stradbally. He referred to an uncle, Mr. John Hickie, of the firm of Hickie, Borman, and Co., Leadenhall-street, and stated that he was a grand nephew to General Sir John Murray and Johnstone, and a newphew to the late Colonel Hickie. This letter was signed, "William P. O'Connor." Mr. Pollard said it was proposed to bring evidence forward to show that the letter was written by the same person who had written a letter to Mr. Forster which read as follows:—

"Sir,—I deemed it proper to give you a chance of saving your life. The only chance you have is to release the prisoners who have been arrested under your infernal Coercion Act, and resign the office you hold as Chief Secretary for Ireland forthwith. You know well the base way you have acted towards Ireland and her people, for which you long ago earned the bullet—which you will get if you do not take this opportunity. I will, if you are man enough, meet you in the field, and then let the case be decided. 'You or I.' I request an answer on or before Saturday next to be sent to the following address, to say whether you will meet me or resign the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, or else die like a dog. I request that you will keep this letter private and confidential, and make it known to no one except your seconds. God save Ireland.

"P. T. H."

The letter commenced with the word "Death." There was drawn upon it a pistol being just fired off, and under it the word "Revenge" was written. There was also a drawing of a skull and cross-bones, and tombstone with the words "in memory of Buckshot Forster, R.I.P." Mr. Pollard, in concluding his remarks to the magisrate said that a gentleman in the position of the right hon. gentleman referred to in the letter was bound to protect himself from the annoyance caused by such letters. After calling some evidence in support of the case, it was proposed to ask for a remand that the police might have an opportunity of inquiring into the antecedents of the prisoner and the mode by which he obtained a livehood.

Formal evidence of the receipt of the letter was given by Mr. West, one of the private secretaries of Mr. Forster.

Inspector Littlechild then produced the following letter, dated the 3d of July, 1880 :—

"12, Upper Woburn-place.

"Dear Malachi,—I will be prepared on Sunday next. I will watch him when coming from his prayers, and if I do not get a chance there I will watch him on Monday night. John is to accompany me. We must kill him out at any rate. There is no use in doing it and not killing him then and there. I wrote to Paris and Dublin to-day. Now is our time. Forster to live or I to die. God save Ireland.

Your affectionate brother,

"PATRICK T. HICKIE.

"P.S.—John is to make the cartridges. I have the 'R' that shot 'Old—Bones.' You know who I mean. Remember, if I do fail I will get a bullet myself.

"P. T. H."

This letter was forwarded to the authorities at Scotlandyard, with a letter signed "An Honest Englishman." The writer stated that he had overheard a conversation between the prisoner and another man at Brixton with reference to a meditated attack on the Secretary of State for Ireland. The witness visited the prisoner at his lodgings and cautioned him against writing such letters. He denied having done so, but the witness observed in the room some similar paper to that upon which the letter had been written, also some paper with writing similar to that in the letter referred to. Subsequently in consequence of the letter addressed to Mr. Forster, the witness was instructed to investigate the matter of the handwriting of the letter addressed to the Commissioners of Police being similar to that in the letter complained of. The prisoner was arrested in the Old Kent road yesterday by the witness and inspector Moore. Upon him was found a photograph of his Irish compatriot, Robert Emmett.

Evidence having been given by Chief Inspector Graham, who expressed his opinion upon the subject of the handwriting in both letters, the prisoner was remanded.

THE QUEEN AND THE BOERS.

FURTHER correspondence respecting the affairs of South Africa has been presented to Parliament. Only seven despatches are included. One of them encloses the following address, which was presented by the Boer leaders to Sir Hercules Robinson on the Queen's birthday :—

"To his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, G. C. M. G., High Commissioner, &c.—May it please your Excellency,—We, the undermentioned representatives of the people of the Transvaal, herewith beg to render our most hearty congratulations to your Excellency, as the representative of Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on this the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday. A short time ago we had occasion publicly to state 'that our respect for Her Majesty the Queen of England, for the Government of Her Majesty, and for the British nation, has never been greater than now that we are enabled by the peace agreement to produce proof of England's noble and magnanimous love of right and justice.' And we beg now to reiterate those sentiments, and to add that we are convinced that the relations which will for the future exist between the Crown of England and the people of the Transvaal will be the best guarantee of a sincere and everlasting peace. We are thankful that your Excellency has afforded us the opportunity of expressing our sincere desire to maintain the most friendly relations with Her Majesty's Government. We respectfully request that your Excellency may be pleased to convey to Her Majesty our deepest respect, and the assurance that our prayers are that Almighty God may shower His blessings upon Her Majesty, and that He may spare Her Majesty for many years for the welfare and prosperity of Great Britain and of the whole of South Africa, and more especially of the Transvaal, who hails and respects Her Majesty as her future suzerain. We have, &c., S. J. P. Kruger, Vice-President; W. M. Pretorius, member of the Triumvirate; J. S. Joubert, jun., E. J. Jorissen, T. N. De Villiers, G. H. Buskes.—Newcastle, May 24, 1881."

Lord Kimberley writes in answer on July 7 :—

"Her Majesty has been pleased to receive this address very graciously, and I have to request you to convey to Mr. Kruger and the other gentlemen who signed it her thanks for this expression of their good-will."

THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.—JULY 19.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, before MR. JUSTICE GROVE and a Common Jury.)

CLARKE V. BRADLAUGH.

IN this case the plaintiff, a surveyor, residing at 60, Colveston-crescent, sued the defendant, the member-elect for Northampton, for that he, on the 2d of July of last year, and before the writ in the action issued, after the Speaker had been chosen, without any oath having been previously made and subscribed, according to the Parliamentary Oaths Act of 1866, as altered by the Promissory Oaths Act of 1868, sat and voted in the House of Commons.

It will be remembered that to this the defendant pleaded denying voting before the writ issued, stating, that is to say, that the action was commenced before he had acted illegally, and demurred on points overruled against him on the 21st of last month. Neither the enervating heat nor the reputation possessed by this Court of being the most uncomfortable in Westminster-hall deterred a large crowd of eager by-standers from thronging every corner, passage, and seat, to the great inconvenience of the Bar and the witnesses, both usher and policeman declining, no doubt from exhaustion, the exercise of their controlling or, rather, restraining power.

Sir Harding Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Kydd appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person.

Sir H. Giffard, with summary and forcible brevity, stated the issue to be tried before the jury as one of fact, whether or not the defendant did or did not vote before 3-55 p. m. on the 2nd of July, when the writ was issued by Mr. Newdegate's direction. If they believed that gentleman there was an end of the case. The course adopted had been adopted to prevent a collusive action being brought, as was often done in times past on similar occasions, where penalties were recoverable at suit of a common informer. The sole matter they had to determine was one of fact, and a very plain one—viz., did Mr. Bradlaugh vote before writ issued, and for this purpope he straightway called

Charles Newdigate Newdegate, M.P., who stated, —"I have been member of Parliament for North Warwickshire since 1843. I remember the debate on the issue of the writ for Tewkesbury. On the division I voted with the "noes." I saw the "ayes" coming out, and went where the tellers were standing. I saw Mr. Bradlaugh coming through the tellers. I saw him vote. I called the attention of Mr. Gibbons, one of the clerks of the House, to it. After all the "ayes" passed, I went and saw the list in the lobby. Directly after I went with my secretary, William Hobblin, in a cab to Gray's-inn-square, to Mr. Stuart, and communicated to him what I had seen, and to Mr. James Stuart, junior.

Examined by Mr. Bradlaugh.—I was at prayers on 2d of July, very soon after 2 p.m. ("It was a special morning sitting, my lord," said Mr. Bradlaugh.) I intended to be there punctually, and I was there. I expected the Bradlaugh question would arise. I did not remain in the House till end of the sitting. I left it before 8 p.m. I opposed the resolution you have just read to me about the right to affirm. My memory is tolerably clear, because it was a subject on which I took great interest. I mean to be exact, but I can't swear no business was done before the Speaker called new member to the table to take the oath. I am not clear whether or no any business transpired between Sir S. Waterlow's taking his seat and my appearing at the table. I believe there was some very short interval of time—whether four or seven minutes I cannot say exactly. I was not particularly noticing other private business. The Leitrim Estates Bill may have taken one minute.

JULY 20.

William Gibbons stated that he was a clerk in the House of Commons. He took the Division on the Tewkesbury writ. Mr. Newdegate called his attention to defendant's name. (Division paper put in.) Witness marked and signed "W. G."

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradlaugh.—There was some private business. I cannot say how many members spoke—some three or four. Now you call my attention to it, I remember that eight or nine spoke. I have only a general recollection.

Re-examined.—The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 7, this debate was a short one; after followed a long one on the Employers' Liability Act.

The cross-examination of Mr. Newdegate, M.P., by Mr, Bradlaugh was here resumed. The hon. member was unable to attend at the sitting of the Court owing to indisposition, so Mr. Gibbons, the Clerk of the House, with whom he had communicated upon Mr. Bradlaugh's voting, was interposed, at the conclusion of whose testimony Mr. Newdegate's cross-examination was continued. He said,—I talked over the matter with several members after quitting the Court last night, with Sir Hardinge Giffard, among others.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—Oh, I do not care to know about your talk with Sir H. Giffard.

Sir H. Giffard.—You are quite welcome to ask him.

Witness.—Prayers lasted about four minutes.

Mr. Bradlaugh here applied that the witnesses should leave the court, Mr. Stuart, the solicitor for the plaintiff, among them. His Lordship granted

the application, Sir Hardinge Giffard consenting to proceed, to oblige Mr. Bradlaugh, without the presence of his instructing solicitor.

Witness.—The Blenheim Estates Bill would take about a minute or a minute and-a-half.

Mr. Bradlaugh (with vehemence).—But which, Sir, a minute or a minute and a half?—I cannot say. I do not deny that the Rochester Bill came on, and as I have told you before, it probably took a minute or a minute and-a-half. Mr. Speaker puts those matters in brief; notice of opposition stops a bill. [Defendant here put a notice of opposition into witness's hands.]

Mr. Bradlaugh.—What is that?

Witness.—That is a notice of my opposition to a Bill releasing you from penalties. I did oppose it. The question is put in brief, and everything but the title and stage of the Bill or business is omitted by the Speaker when putting unopposed matter to the House. He reads what is printed on the back of the Bill. The more briefly he does that, the better he does his duty.

Defendant.—I put all this, my Lord, because there will be a direct conflict of testimony as to what was done and time taken by the business done. I must take the witness through all the Bills mentioned or touched.

Similar questions were then put and indentical answers given concerning numerous Bills touched that day, though each of which, with wearisome iteration, the defendant persisted in passing, with one unvarying answer from Mr. Newdegate, "I repeat my former reply."

Witness.—I do not remember presenting petitions; if I am entered as doing so I did. I presented petitions against admitting infidels to Parliament after the Tewkesbury writ affair. In answer to a question as to a matter of privilege, Mr. Newdegate reminding Mr. Bradlaugh that privilege always preceded petitions, confronted his cross-examiner with a most amusing glance of benevolent contempt.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—There were some 13 other matters touched besides those which I have enumerated. Asked if such members usually take it in brief, witness replied.—Irish members are an exception in most respects to the general rule. I do not believe preliminary business could have lasted 15 minutes. Issue of writ is always taken as a matter of privilege. I came back from Mr. Stuart's after serving the writ to Mr. Kydd's chambers at the Temple. I called on him as a friend. I have frequently conversed with him on the matter. I called on him as a friend.

Defendant.—A friend to whom, to me?

Witness, with an air of grave repudiation—No. "Miller v. Solomon" was the case Sir H. Giffard referred to yesterday as a collusive action. I have known the plaintiff Clarke since he was a lad. I have undertaken to support him in this matter. I have both found and promised him money; about £200 I have given him already. Mr. Stuart, when the writ had been issued, and the proceedings in this action seemed likely to be long and expensive, mentioned it to me, and I undertook in writing to support the plaintiff. I said to Mr. Stuart I would have nothing to do with the penalty of £500. I would neither receive a part nor take it into account. The effect of my putting my notice of opposition to the indemnity bill releasing you from the penalty was to stop its coming on that night after 12-30. (Bond of indemnity, dated July 14, 1880, from witness to plaintiff, put in and read, being from C. N. Newdegate to Henry Lewis Clarke, assuring him against all costs, charge, and expense in this action.) The usual allowance is four minutes to every 100 members passing tellers. I think the Division in question took 15 or 16 minutes. Within certain limits, there is a rule that a member should no take part in matters wherein he is pecuniarily interested in the sense of getting any personal gain. I did not mention to the House that I was interested as an indemnifier of the plaintiff, because it would have been highly improper—improper because the House has delegated the prosecution of the affair to a member of the public, whom you call a common informer. One June 23 I voted that you should not be allowed to take the oath.

The defendant, on the learned Judge urging that the diffusive style of questioning occasioned much waste of time, declared that he did so to prove the untruthfulness of "this man,"! but shortly after, either because he relinquished the plan or had ended his attempt, desisted, and Sir Hardinge Giffard thought it not necessary to put to Mr. Newdegate more than one formal question in re-examination, after which the honourable member left the court.

James John Stuart said,—I am a namesake, but no kin, of the solicitor in this action. In July I remember Mr. Newdegate coming to me at about 3-30 p. m. I went to the Writ Office. The clerk stamps the writ brought, and returns it to the person bringing it. It was prepared beforehand.

Cross-examined by defendant.—After the writ issued, I went back and met Mr. Newdegate again outside Mitre-court Temple, at about 4 p.m. I have not brought with me my diary. I have had notice to produce it. It contains no entry relating either to the issue or preparation of the writ. There would only be an entry on a page. "Clarke v-Bradlaugh." (Here followed a long series of questions concerning witness's entry of the service of writ on the day of the entry; as to which witness owned that some entries were not made on the day on which they purported to be made). I got back with Mr. Newdegate to the House at about 4 p.m., and paid the cap fare, 8s. My client swore in the affidavit that the writ issued about 4 p.m.; an interrogatory asked me for hour and minute. I said to a man yesterday, "Surely you are not going to give evidence for Bradlaugh?" I thought it strange that a man dressed respectably should be going to give evidence for you, so I said so. I don't wish to say anything offensive to you. (A long discussion took place here as to his fixing the time for the issue of the writ). I did converse with some official in the Writ-office about writs under letter C issued in the office,

No re-examination was tendered to this witness either.

William Hobbley.—I am secretary to Mr. Newdegate. I remember hearing the Division bell ring some time between 3-10 and 3-15. I went with Mr. Newdegate to Gray's-inn-square, and afterwards to Fleet-street. I then went elsewhere on foot. I left them in the Strand about ten minutes to 4, speaking within three or four minutes.

Cross-examined by defendant.—I did not put times down afterwards. Nothing has happened since to my recollection. I heard the clock chime 3-15 p. m. before I was told you had voted. It had struck some two or three minutes before I left. I have not talked over this matter with any one else. I told Mr. Stuart this morning that I had heard the clock chime before you had voted.

Mr. William Stuart:—I am solicitor in this cause. I distinctly remember Mr. Newdegate's visit to me at Gray's-inn-square.

Cross-examined by defendant:—(Witness's diary being produced, the name Newdegate appeared as plaintiff in this action by mistake for Clarke.) I have forgotten the circumstances of my interview with M. Kydd. I don't remember ever "conferring with counsel" before about the service of a writ. We conferred because we wished to serve you properly, not within the precincts of the House of Commons. I can only say it was between 3 and 4 p. m. that we met Mr. Newdegate.

This witness was not re-examined.

Bentley.—I am clerk in the Central Writ Office. The office is lettered in divisions. I produce the file of letter C, containing entry of Clark v. Bradlaugh, which is numbered 1,308, last but two. My office closed at 4 that day.

Cross-examined by the defendant.—I produce also file of G. and H.

Re-examined.—The whole operation of entering a writ only takes half a minute.

To the Judge.—We always see that the date of the writ corresponds with the date of entry.

This completed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Bradlaugh opened his case to the jury. The plaintiff must make out his case—it was not a case of goods sold. The question was, at what time did the writ issue. The nominal plaintiff was only a man of straw indemnified. The actual one, who had shown strong feeling against him, by his opposition to his oath, prevented him from putting himself within the law by taking oath. It was not till the 17th of May this year that it was known how important was the time of the issue of the writ. If all the informal actions against him were tried, £350 000 would be recovered against him, and most serious consequences would ensue to him. If, on account of the doubt in the case, the jury found for him in this action, no harm would be done. He would put in the journals of the House. Taking the *maximum* allowance of 1¼ minutes for each matter touched since the sitting to the time he voted, the time would be 181 minutes, or over three hours, in which case voting could not have taken place till 5 o'clock. The voting could not have been reached till after the Writ Office had closed. In the proof James Stuart put that he met Mr. Newdegate a few minutes before 4; in the box he swore to between 3-30 and 4 p.m., and was guilty of numerous equivocations, disentitling him to the credence of the jury.

Mr. Bradlaugh's exceedingly able and fluent statement lasted till the rising of the Court.

The case was continued and completed on the day the mail left.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, the defendant, was called and having asked to affirm, the affirmation was administered to him. He said that he was junior member for Northampton, and he well remembered the 2nd July last. When the Speaker took the chair it was 25 minutes past two. He stood at the bar for some seconds, behind Sir S. Waterlow and two other members of the House, one of them being Lord R. Grosvenor. Within he should say about half a minute, the Speaker said, "Members desiring to take their seats will please come to the table." Sir S. Waterlow went first, with his introducers. This was the first business done, and then he walked to the table and took and subscribed the affirmation, and was presented to the Speaker, and took his seat. He then went into the Library and wrote four letters. He was called out of the Library by one of the officers of the House, and in consequence of what passed he went to the Speaker and obtained his leave to put a friend under the Peers' Gallery. It was then between ten and five minutes to three. Private business was still proceeding. He sat under the Peers' Gallery talking to his friend, and whilst there he saw Mr. Newdegate rise in his place and read a long list of places, and said he was presenting petitions from these places against Charles Bradlaugh being allowed to take his seat. He also presented other petitions. Witness thought against opening museums on Sunday, and he read the prayers slowly and deliberately, and then walked to the table of the House and put them in the bag. The next business was that the Speaker announced a communication from the Thirsk election judges. After reporting it, he handed the communication to Sir Thos. Erskine May, who read every word of it to the House. Witness then left his seat, under the Peers' Gallery and went to the seat he had since occupied until the 29th March in this year inside the House. He then heard the Speaker say "Notices of motion," and the Clerk balloted the members who had names down. He did not think that there were many. Several notices of motion were read by members, and there was one long one read by an Irish member. After this Lord R. Grosvenor moved for the Tewkesbury writ. He was not quite sure as to the time, but certainly after three o'clock. There were nine speeches delivered in the Tewkesbury debate, and he believed that it lasted over an hour. He was out of the House when the division bell rung, and he hurried in, wishing not to miss the division, as it was the first that he had the opportunity of voting in. He believed that the division commenced between ten and five minutes past four, and he was perfectly sure that it took twenty minutes. It was the first division he had voted in, and he noted the time. The witness then gave some evidence as to the number of writs issued on July 2, and said that that concluded his evidence.

Cross-examined.—He made a mental note of times on the 2d July, but no written note.

You mentioned in your statement the number of writs that had been issued against you. Were they issued by friends?—All of them certainly not; the last one by Johannes Swanman he hoped was friendly. He had not given judgment upon any of them. There was nothing collusive. He had no doubt that Mr. Swanman would take his judment the same as any other citizen; but what he would do with it he could not know.

Mr. Wm. Alex. Collier, articled and managing clerk to Messrs. Lumley, gave evidence as to the issuing of some writs on the 2d July, with the view of showing that the writ in question must have been issued before half-past three. His diary enabled him to speak as to time, but there was nothing on the writs themselves that enabled him to do so.

Mr. Edwin Charles Triggs, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Lumley and Lumley, gave confirmatory evidence in reference to the time when the writ would probably have been issued.

The journals of the House of Commons were then put in, and this constituted the Defendant's case.

Mr. Bradlaugh, in resuming said, that the first thing he would remark was that the Plaintiff in the case had not been calld before them, and indeed he was very much of a myth. Upon the statement of claim of was a surveyor; upon the evidence for the plaintiff he was an accountant; he was a gentleman in the bond of indemnity; and, in fact, he was a common informer. If they had the slightest doubt in their minds as to whether the Plaintiff had made out his case, then it would be their duty not to give him a verdict because it was the duty of the plaintiff to make out his case, and he ought not to have a verdict unless he did so.

Mr. Justice Grove agreed in the general principle that the Plaintiff must make out his case; but not that he must so make out his case that there was not the slightest doubt about it; because in all human affairs there was some doubt.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that he had not intended to put his case so high; and what he said was that the plaintiff must so make out his case that there could be no reasonable doubt about it. He submitted to the jury that upon the evidence that he had laid before them, it was placed beyond reasonable doubt that the writ must have been issued before the voting took place. He submitted that the probability was, that the solicitor's clerk who had nothing to do but watch the case of Clarke v. Bradlaugh, who was eager to pounce down upon him at the earliest possible moment,—who was in haste to be first with his writ, had no doubt issued his writ before Mr. Newdegate arrived with the information that the voting had taken place. What he asked the jury to find was that the writ was issued before half past three, and that the voting took place after that time; upon this matter he relied confidently upon the verdict of the jury.

Sir H. Giffard having made reference to what he would not call the vituperation, but, at all events, the animated rhetoric of Mr. Bradlaugh, said that what he himself wished was to remove the question away from passion and prejudice into the cold region of logic. He would not attempt to reply to many of the observations of Mr. Bradlaugh—they were really not addressed to the audience in Court, but to an audience elsewhere; but he would remark, that he had probably obtained all that he had expected from this defence. He had publicly insulted Mr. Newdegate and other people, and he had had the opportunity of making the statements and observations which they had heard. The learned counsel then pressed upon the jury that they had clear and abundant evidence as to what was the order of events upon the day in question; that Mr. Bradlaugh was seen to vote, that the cap was taken to Gray's-inn, that the writ which had been previously filled up was then taken by the clerk to the office, and it was issued. If the witnesses who deposed to these facts could be relied on, there could be no possible doubt that the voting took place first, and that the writ was issued afterwards; and these were circumstances as to which the witnesses could hardly be mistaken.

Mr. Justice Grove then summed up, and said that the issue before the jury was of the simplest character—that was whether on the afternoon of the 2d July Mr. Bradlaugh voted before the writ in the action was issued or afterwards.

VERDICT.

The Jury, having been locked up for an hour and three-quarters, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 15.

THE appearance of eight British men-of-war off Cronstadt seems to have given the Russian public a zest for naval scandal, and odious comparisons are being made, to the disparagement of their fleet at home. Although there is scarcely a single institution of any kind in Russia which is free from the attacks and adverse criticisms, more or less merited, of the Russians themselves, to say nothing of the censure of foreign critics, yet the *personnel* and composition of the fleet, apart from the naval administration, which has been sufficiently assailed, have hitherto been comparatively free from blame. Russian naval officers have always been looked upon as the most loyal, enlightened, and gentlemanly of the public servants. But the recent discovery of sedition among their ranks and of the proceedings on board certain vessels cruising abroad have not conduced to strengthen this opinion. A gentleman well acquainted with the subject in the course of conversation, has given me the following curious account of the inner working of the naval service. As he intends to publish his experience shortly, there will be no objection to my giving you a summary of what he says, in effect as follows:—

"Not to mention the known corruption practised in the administration of the navy, the waste of money on novelty of construction and so forth, what is the condition of our ships and their crews as compared with those of most other countries? The inner life of our navy is very little known. I can assure you that Russian naval officers of the more sensitive and more enlightened sort often feel their pride of country, as well as their self-respect, terribly wounded by the ignorance, the violation of regulations, the want of discipline, and the brutality of many commanders while on foreign stations. Not long ago the corvette Askold, then in German waters, met a German squadron and did not salute, nor did the captain pay the usual visit to the commander of the squadron. A protest was lodged by the Germans, and the captain of the Askold was ordered to pay the visit, but out of revenge the German commander then refused to receive him. It is no wonder, sometimes, that the regulations are violated or neglected, for the naval statutes have been drawn up by theorists at the Admiralty, and are, in many cases, almost impracticable. Captains frequently insult their officers by the use of coarse and vulgar language. A better selection should be made of naval officers sent abroad, for they are not all such as I describe. There are many captains to whom their men are devoted and who never give foreigners the chance of laughing at our blunders. Naval inspectors are sent to foreign ports to examine the state of Russian men-of-war and to report to the Admiralty in the same way that revisers or inspectors are sent into the provinces to report on the local administration. One of these naval inspectors some time ago visited a Russian vessel in an Austrian port. One of the officers on board reported to the inspector that the captain had used improper language towards him before the men. The inspector, instead of looking into the matter, ordered that officer seven days' arrest for making private complaints against the captain. The affair was the gossip of everybody in the port. Captains not unfrequently use their fists. The most serious illustration of the disorder, &c., on our ships is the mutiny which occurred on the frigate Svetlana at the beginning of the summer in a Greek port. As reported in the newspapers, it was given out as an outburst of discontent among the sailors over a short allowance of grog. It now appears to have been serious enough, and I hear that very probably half-a-dozen of the 11 sailors will be hanged at the yard-arm. Other details have now come to hand. Those arrested on board ship, unless for very serious offences, are entitled by the regulations, to receive warm food. In the case referred to, it appears that they received only bread and water. One night part of the rigging was cut by some one, apparently as a protest. In addition the captain of the Svetlana, for two months and at the time of the mutiny, had his whole family, nurses and servants, on board in flagrant contravention of the law, and the officers and men, not only of the Svetlana, but of other vessels lying close to her, were unable to bathe as usual."—*Times.*

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

A DINNER was given by the Lord Mayor of London on July 16th to the Prince of Wales as President of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a distinguished Company.

The following were amongst the speeches made:—

The King of the Sandwich Islands said,—I thank you for the kind manner in which you have proposed my health. I assure you that it is very gratifying to me that the present Lord Mayor has been to our island, and has given us a gracious sketch of the customs of the country which I rule. We have no Land Leaguers there (laughter and cheers), but we have our Liberals and our Conservatives. I am glad to say that I am half between the two, or, as you say, gentlemen, Conservative-Liberal. This being my first visit to this country, I assure you that I have been very much pleased by what I have seen of the graciousness of Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, and the many distinguished persons of this country whom I have met, and I return you all my sincere thanks. (Cheers.) On my return to my company I shall carry back with me the most pleasant recollections of my visit here. (Cheers.)

The Prince of Wales, who was loudly cheered, said,—My Lord Mayor, your Majesty, my Lords and Gentlemen,—For the kind and remarkably flattering way in which you, my Lord Mayor, have been good enough to propose this toast, and you, my lords and gentlemen, for the kind and hearty way in which you have received it, I beg to offer you my most sincere thanks. It is a peculiar pleasure to me to come to the City, because I have the honour of being one of its freemen. (Cheers). But this is, indeed, a very special dinner, one of a kind that I do not suppose has ever been given before, for we have here this evening representatives of probably every colony in the Empire. (Cheers.) We have not only the Secretary of the Colonies, but Governors past and present, ministers, administrators, and agents, are all, I think, to be found here this evening. I regret that it has not been possible for me to see half or one-third of the colonies which it has been the good fortune of my brother the Duke of Edinburgh to visit. In his voyages round the world he has had opportunities more than once of seeing all our great colonies. Though I have not been able personally to see them, or only a small portion of them, you may rest assured it does not diminish in any way the interest I take in them. (Cheers.) It is I am sorry to say now going on for 21 years since I visited our large North American colonies. Still, though I was very young at the time, the remembrance of that visit is as deeply imprinted on my memory now as it was at that time. I shall never forget the public receptions which were accorded to me in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, and if it were possible for me at any time to repeat that visit, I need not tell you gentlemen who now represent here those great North American colonies of the great pleasure it would give me to do so. It affords me great gratification to see an old friend, Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, here this evening. It was a most pressing invitation, certainly, that I received two years ago to visit the great Australasian colonies, and though at the time I was unable to give an answer, in the affirmative or in the negative, still it soon became apparent that my many duties here in England would prevent my accomplishing what would have been a long, though a most interesting voyage. I regret that such has been the case, and that I was not able to accept the kind invitation I received to visit the Exhibitions at Sydney and at Melbourne. I am glad, however, to know that they have proved a great success, as has been testified to me only this evening by the noble duke (Manchester) by my side, who has so lately returned. Though, my lords and gentleman, I have, as I have said before, not had the opportunity of seeing these great Australasian colonies, which every day and every year are making such immense development, still, at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, and Vienna, I had not only an opportunity of seeing their various products there exhibited, but I had the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of many colonists—a fact which has been a matter of great importance and great benefit to myself. It is now 30 years since the first International Exhibition took place in London, and then for the first time colonial exhibits were shown to the world. Since that time, from the Exhibitions which have followed our first great gathering in 1851, the improvements that have been made are manifest. That in itself is a clear proof of the way in which the colonies have been exerting themselves to make their vast territories of the great importance that they are at the present moment. (Cheers.) But though, my Lord Mayor, I have not been to Australasia, as you have mentioned, I have sent my two sons on a visit there; and it has been a matter of great gratification, not only to myself and to the Princess, but to the Queen, to hear of the kindly reception they have met with everywhere. (Cheers.) They are but young but I feel confident that their visit to the Antipodes will do them an incalculable amount of good. On their way out they visited a colony in which, unfortunately, the condition of affairs was not quite as satisfactory as we could wish, and as a consequence they did not extend their visits in that part of South Africa quite so far inland as might otherwise have been the case. I must thank you once more, my Lord Mayor, for the kind way in which you have proposed this toast. I thank you, in the name of the Princess and the other members of the Royal Family, for the kind reception their names have met with from all here to-night, and I beg again to assure you most cordially and heartily of the great pleasure it has given me to be present here among so many distinguished colonists and gentlemen connected with the colonies, and to have had an opportunity of meeting your distinguished guest the King of the Sandwich Islands. (Cheers.) If your lordship's visit to his dominions remains impressed on your mind, I think your lord ship's kindly reception of His Majesty here to-night is not likely soon to be forgotten by him. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor proposed the toast of the evening, "The British Colonies," to which,

The Earl of Kimberley, in reply, said,—Being called upon to respond to so wide a toast as that which has been proposed by the Lord Mayor, I naturally ask myself what an humble individual like myself represents on this occasion, and I find that I represent what is a great idea, and one which all of you, I am sure, honour—viz., a united British Empire. (Cheers.) As holding the office which is entrusted to me under the Queen, the immediate connexion, as it were, between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Governments of all our various colonies throughout the world, it is in that capacity that I have to respond to you, and I ask you to hear my remarks, not as an individual member of a party, or as representing one of the offices of this country, but as representing that great idea of a united British Empire. The Lord Mayor has expressed his hope that whatever party may hold office in this country all will combine to promote that unity. I cannot doubt that that will always be the case. I cannot imagine a time when the people of this country, whatever may be their views among themselves, will be indifferent to the magnificent heritage which we have received from our forefathers. It is sufficient to look around us to see that we hold an empire second to none, perhaps superior to all, which have existed in the world. There was a time when the inhabitants of this country were described by a Latin poet in the words "toto divisos orbe Britanos;" but that has been reversed, and we are now all over the globe united, not merely by the ordinary bonds of friendly intercourse which may exist between alien nations, but by the ties of kindred, by the ties of a common language, by ties of common institutions, and by ties of common allegiance to our gracious Sovereign. Time would fail me, and in an after-dinner speech it would be singularly inappropriate, if I attempted to touch upon any of the most various topics which suggest themselves. But I will point out this to you—that our colonies is proper, not our dependencies, consist of our stoutest and stanchest Englishmen, who are showing at the present time an amount of energy and of activity in every branch of commerce, government, and everything that makes a people great, which have never before been exhibited in this empire. Look, for instance, at the Dominion of Canada, the greatest of our colonies. In what are they engaged? Why, in the gigantic work of connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific by a railway system. (Cheers.) Look at our Australian colonies. We have just seen two magnificent Exhibitions at Melbourne and Sydney which have attracted the attention of all the nations of the world, who have seen how great the commercial advantages are which must arise from dealings with those colonies. It is but a few years ago since a colony of the smallest population in South Australia constructed an immense work—viz., a telegraph across the vast Australian continent. (Hear, hear.) There are colonists who are anxious to carry out a great railway project which is intended to connect South Australia more directly with China and the East. Look, again, at New Zealand, now one of our most flourishing colonies. There has been made a complete network of railways, extending over the whole of those islands, which I am glad to see are already beginning to return to the Government a good percentage on the outlay they have incurred. These are a few of the most recent and striking illustrations of the energy and enterprise of these young communities. But this feeling is not confined to one quarter of the world. In every part of our colonies we see the same activity, the same energy, the same spirit animating the different communities. One word with regard to a colony with which, I am sure, you will feel deep sympathy for the calamitous period through which it has been passing. Of South Africa let me say one word of encouragement without entering in any way into details. Some of us can remember when there were two antagonistic communities in the great Dominion of Canada. But what is the condition of the Dominion now? (Hear, hear). The French and English nationalities live there in perfect harmony, using the same free institutions, perfectly loyal to their Sovereign, and working in common for the good of that great country. (Cheers.) I, therefore, do not despair that the same thing will happen in the case of South Africa, and that and that our fellow subjects there, both Dutch and English, who have both many great and noble qualities—there is sterling stuff in both nationalities—will pass through the unfortunate period they have encountered with success, and will ultimately attain to all the prosperity we could wish. (Cheers.) Besides our great colonies we have dependencies of this country, such as Gibraltar, Malta, and the Mauritius, where we have a population which is most loyal to the Crown, and of a most interesting character to all who watch their progress. We have, besides, native communities, such as that of Ceylon—a very prosperous and important dependency. We have stations on the West Coast of Africa, where we have men serving us under the greatest difficulties, who deserve great honour for the courage and zeal they have displayed. All these dependencies have the effect of greatly increasing the commerce of the country, and of extending the effect of the English name throughout the world. Even so recent a settlement as the Fiji Islands, it may interest you to know, is increasing in prosperity, and the inhabitants are showing a remarkable amount of intelligence, and constitute one of the most interesting native communities over which Her Majesty rules. This is a representative assembly, and one of the most remarkable ever gathered together in this metropolis. I congratulate you, my Lord Mayor, on the happy notion of bringing together this assembly, which must have an equally happy effect in promoting good feeling both here and in the colonies, inasmuch as it is a type of the union which ought to bind us together. (Cheers.)

AT the Trinity House Anniversary Banquet, at which also the Prince of Wales was present, on July 20th, Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., said:—

Mr. Chamberlain.—Your Royal Highness, your Majesty, your Royal Highnesses, Lords, and Gentlemen.—I am painfully conscious of the impossibility of responding adequately to the toast proposed by Sir T. Brassey at this late period of the evening, and I will confine what I have to say to one or two observations. I venture to assume that I owe the honour of being called upon to respond to the toast to the natural attachment of this ancient Corporation to old traditions and associations, and that the toast is a survival of the time when the Board of Trade was a Committee of Trade and of Foreign Plantations. That direct connexion with the colonies has ceased to exist, and I am bound to say that I think the severance of those relations is not to be regretted in the interests of the colonies, because when we occupied that position our functions were functions of interference and the imposing of regulations which have always been fatal to trade, which requires the breach of freedom as an inevitable condition of its complete development. Your Royal Highness, I am sometimes inclined to think that in changing our policy we may possibly have gone a little too far in the other direction. We no longer interfere, we no longer presume to advise, and so it sometimes seems as though we had ceased to interest ourselves in those vast possessions over which Her Majesty exercised a mild and beneficent rule. I have seen only recently that there exists somewhere in the neighbourhood of Birmingham a school of politicians—I am happy to say entirely imaginary—who desire the absolute severance of the relations which exist between the mother country and her dependencies. I think I may say that there does not exist at Birmingham or elsewhere any party or any section of a party in this country which does not rejoice in every proof of the increasing progress and prosperity of our colonies, and which does not ardently desire the consolidation of the Empire. That feeling is not promoted by selfish interest. It is not promoted by any desire for the exclusive prosperity of this country. The advantages, I believe, are as great for the colonies as for England. We are an old country, but I am thankful to believe that we are not decrepid or effete. (Cheers.) Nothing is more extraordinary, in spite of predictions which have continually been made of the decadence of this country, than to witness its continual progress and prosperity. Year after year testifies to the continuous advance in everything that constitutes the greatness of a nation, and the time is further and further removed when our colonies will have to speculate upon the decline of the mother country. I was struck very much the other day with a statement of the Census, showing that even in a decade of years the population of the United Kingdom has increased by nearly three and-a-half millions—more than the total population of our prosperous Australasian colonies, and that increase was coincident with the fact that during the same period we have been able to send half a million to the colonies to found communities all over the world, and at the same time we have sent out something like a million of inhabitants to add to the prosperity of the United States. We may regard this rivalry with the colonies with unalloyed satisfaction. It is a competition in which all win prizes. I feel myself that the colonies will continue to share our prosperity and to aid in creating it. They are joint possessors of the greatness of England; and everything great and glorious which Englishmen have ever done. They profit from our discoveries, from our art, and from our science, and from the experience of our wisest statesmen, and all these are birthrights of which no Englishman can be deprived, whether he remains at home or carries his fortunes to a distant land. So long as those things operate they will strengthen the ties which unite England with her colonial possessions; and as for the ties of material interests, those will be provided by the ships and the commerce which have been so appropriately associated with the toast. Commerce is designed to unite mankind, and it is in this direction that we must look for a closer and more thorough union of all the members of the Greater Britain over which Her Majesty rules. As our communications continually improve, as our ships become larger and swifter and more numerous, and as our commercial relations continually develop, it may yet be that a mighty confederation of all the members of the English family will be realized, and a potent force will be introduced for the peace and civilization of the world. (Cheers.)

A CAPTAIN MURDERED AT SEA.

ON Saturday (July 9) an Italian named Giovanni Angelo Cassano was charged at Bow-street police-court, on an extradition warrant, with having committed murder on the high seas. The evidence was translated by Signor Vagnilioni, and it appeared that the prisoner was a passenger on board the Italian vessel Marithus. The captain's name was Bernardo Pagano, and on the 12th May about midnight, as he was exchanging guard, he called the second mate into his cabin and complained that the pilot had changed the course of the vessel. A map was obtained and they entered into a consultation upon the subject. At that time they were about 12 miles south of Cape Clear, Ireland. The second mate was explaining the position of the vessel, when he heard a voice saying, "Each to his livin'." Hearing these words repeated several times, he rose from his seat and was about to leave the cabin, when he received a violent blow on the right hand. He escaped from the room and ran to the prow of the vessel, shouting, "Boys, don't go towards the poop, for the passenger is there flourishing a sword. Let us arm ourselves to disarm him." This course was adopted while the prisoner was looking through the doorway. He was requested to put down the sword he was holding, but he replied, "Away! Until now I am lost. Away, or else I will do another." The second mate then said, "For God's sake surrender, for the vessel is in danger. You have killed the captain and wounded me and the pilot." He continued to flourish the sword and say, "Away!" The first mate at this time was found to be missing, and his name was shouted out. No reply was given, and fears were entertained that he also had been murdered, and the second mate shouted out to the prisoner, "Surrender! Our first mate is dead." He replied, "Where the first mate is, he is all right." At that moment the first mate was seen creeping behind the prisoner, and having reached him seized him by the arms. He struggled desperately, but the crew ran to the first mate's assistance, and prisoner was eventually overpowered—not, however, before it was necessary to stab him in the hand for the purpose of making him relinquish his hold of the sword. He was then bound hand and foot and secured to the pump. The crew next turned their attention to the captain, who was found to be covered with blood, which was flowing from his wounds on the right and left sides. He was quite dead. The vessel was taken into Queenstown, when an inquiry was instituted before the Italian Consul, Signor Georgio Nularo. An examination of the body was made by Dr. Brimell, naval-surgeon, who found that the wound on the right side was a slight one, but would, doubtless, have caused death, had not the sword with which it was inflicted struck one of the ribs. The second wound was on the left breast, and the sword had penetrated right through the deceased's heart, causing instantaneous death. The sword with which the murder was committed was produced in court, and was covered with blood. The prisoner's appearance created a great deal of interest in court he being dressed in coloured linen clothes, and wearing list slippers on his feet. He was committed to take his trial in Italy.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIRRESTORER —No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,117—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1496 Tons, on MONDAY, 15th August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Including all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 60	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	Including Wines
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145	Without food

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 3rd Sept., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	300	255	131 0
To Suez	300	210	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACDUFF will sail for Liverpool on 18th August.

Passage Money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— THEET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th Aug
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2593	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	30th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	9th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3684	600	J. P. Hassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	12th Aug.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	26th „
KHIVA	2909	450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th July, the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 10th instant, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

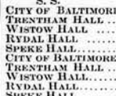
Bombay, 9th August 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,300	300	21th Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	7th Sept.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	8th Oct.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	22nd do.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,300	300	19th Nov.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	5th Jany.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

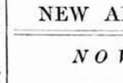
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,



TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS'S BREWERY.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 30 per kilderkin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	„ 1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,

BY

TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

BENEFIT OF

MADAME ROSE BERGER-DEPLACE,

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.

Signor Inzoli will preside at the Pianoforte.

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

Plumper ..... Major Cowper.
Old Barkins (his first appearance in English) ..... M. Berger-Deplace.

LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.

Plan open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

MARINE LINES.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET. Apply to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN RANDLES GREAVES has been admitted a PARTNER in our firm from 1st July, 1881.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

MONSOON DANCE.

IN compliance with the general wish, the Committee have decided to POSTPONE the above Dance till FRIDAY, August 26th, owing to the death of the Revd. D. Macpherson, D. D., late Honorary Chaplain of the Corps.

A. W. PROUDFOOT, Lieut.-Adjt. B. V. R. } Honorary Secretaries.
WM. TENNENT, }

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 o'clock p. m., on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, for the consideration of the administration Report for 1880, together with review thereof by the Town Council.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 8th August, 1881.

THE NEW APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is given that the Directors having resolved to pay an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per share, the same will be paid at the registered office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 16th instant, on production of the Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, Limited. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is given that a FURTHER DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 15 per share will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at the registered office of the Company upon production of the Share Certificates.

Shareholders are requested to forward their Share Certificates to the office of the Company for endorsement.

By order of the Liquidators,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 9th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1881, at 3 p.m. at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purposes of transacting the following business, viz. :—

1st.—To pass and confirm the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1881, and to declare a dividend.

2nd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1881-82 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઢાં મુલજી જેઠાની ફ્રાં.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from the 9th to 31st August, 1881, both days inclusive

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી મધરાજ યુનાઇટેડ સપીનાંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share is declared payable for the half-year ending 30th June, 1881, to the registered Shareholders at the registered office of this Company No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1881, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m. on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ઢાં મુલજી જેઠાની ફ્રાં.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from the 10th August to 17th August, 1881, both days inclusive.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી ખાનદેશ સપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share is declared payable for the half-year ending 30th June, 1881, to the registered Shareholders at the registered office of this Company No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1881, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઢાં મુલજી જેઠાની ફ્રાં.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from the 10th August to 17th August, 1881, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESSOO POOTLEE VILENKUR, SOKA ESSOO VILENKUR, and CHUSTNABAI, Daughter of NANEE ESSOO VILENKUR, has entered into a contract for the sale of the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known to the undersigned at the office of Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY and Co., Elphinstone Circle, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Khutturally Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registrar or district of Bhoolesvar, containing 182 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 12, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhaichund Sukeedass, on the west Khutturally Lane, on the north Thaorsivar Lane, and on the south by the property of Sudanund Bhaskerjee. And which the said property was formerly and now in the occupation of the said Essoo Pootlee Velunkur and her tenants.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1881.

WASSOODEW ABBAJEE.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Established 1867,

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.

London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 7 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.
32	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	... 32	0
		The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.				
29	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	... 29	0
		A choice matured Spirit.				
25	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	... 25	0
		Good and pure.				
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	... 22	8
		The very cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	... 22	8
		Soft, mellow, and mild.				
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	... 15	0
		A good wholesome spirit.				
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior	... 18	0
		Pure and fine by age.				
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	... 17	0
		High quality and delicate flavour.				
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	... 22	8
		An exquisite spirit softened by age.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work ; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Taugye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, DRESSING AND TRAVELLING BAGS, SELF-CLOSING PORTMANTEAUS &c.,

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Height for Cabin	27 30 33 36	27 0 30 0 33 0 36 0
EXTRA QUALITY—Stout dull Canvas Edges bound with Leather. The strongest Trunk made	30 33 36	36 0 39 0 42 0
LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS—For a Sea or Land Journey, fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Millinery Division	33 36	51 0 58 0
THE RAILWAY (INDIAN) PORTMANTEAU—Covered with Waterproof Tan Flax, Edges bound with Leather, Strong Lever Lock and pair of outside Rug or Coat Straps. A compact useful article	22 24 27	30 0 34 0 38 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Self-closing, requiring no inside Straps, made with Turn-over Rivetted Edges, strong Lever Lock, and pair of outside Straps. The inside is arranged with separate Boot and Shirt Compartments. The best Trunk made	20 24 26 30	50 0 60 0 70 0 90 0
THE VADE-MECUM PORTMANTEAU—Best Tan Canvas. A useful article for Travellers, opening at once, distinct Compartments for Boots, Under-Linen and Clothing	22 24	40 0 44 0
AIR-TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suit, made of strong Block Tin, the correct height for placing under Railway seat	22 24 26 28	24 0 28 0 30 0 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—For Ladies' use or Kit during the rains	34	50 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG (Expanding)—Made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Double Action Lock, Protection Clips, and outside Rug or Coat Strap	20 22 24	36 0 40 0 44 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, best Stained Brown Ox-hide	22 24	44 0 48 0
THE EXCHANGE BULGE BAG—A very useful article, made of Black Hide, with wide-opening mouth	18	25 0
BLACK HIDE OFFICE BAGS—Fitted with Spring Double Action Locks, useful for Papers or a change of Linen, &c.	12 14 16	12 8 14 8 16 8
BAGS FOR SOILED LINEN—Strong Canvas, Lock Frame, Handle, &c.		5 12 6 12
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas, with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c., and Shoulder Strap passing under bottom for extra security		9 0 10 0 11 8

	Inches.	Prices.
CORK MATTRESSES—Useful for Camp or District, covered with Best Black Waterproof Cloth, rolling in a parcel 29 inches by 10		19 0
COURIER BAGS—The Best Stained Brown Ox hide Electro-Lock, Rings, &c., will last for years		12 0 14 0
GENTS' DRESSING BAGS—The Oxford, made of Best Black or Brown Stained Ox-hide. The Fittings are moveable, compactly arranged in Folding Stand, and combine every article necessary for the Traveller.		72 0 96 0
LADIES' DRESSING BAGS—Black Morocco Leather, lined Blue Watered Silk fitted with Electro-Topped Glass Pieces, Brushes, Cutlery, Writing Folio, &c.		75 0 100 0
DESPATCH BOXES—The Oriental—Best Blocked Tin counter-sunk Handles, with Paper Tray, Pen and Wax Divisions, and Secure Screw-top Ink Bottles, Writing Folio, and Best Lever Locks		48 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers made of strong Vulcanised Iron, Oak painted, with inside Basket for Packing Kit, forming when not in use a commodious Trunk, a most useful article for Cabin use	30 33 36	40 0 45 0 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, with comfortable reclining Backs, all Joints securely bolted together		6 8 9 8 12 0 13 0
HAT CASES—Best Brown leather, the inner fittings are moveable to allow space for a Helmet if required.		10 0 13 0
DOUBLE HAT CASES to hold Helmet and small Hat		22 0
TIN HAT CASES with Lock and Key. Strong Block Tin to hold one hat. To hold two		10 0 14 8
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside Cash Pockets		5 12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
RUG STRAPS—With the new safety handle, easy to carry and perfectly secure for a large or small article		2 8 3 0

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO. THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE. BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE

OF

SEVERAL EUROPEAN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

AND

THE ELITE AND GENTRY

OF THE

NATIVE COMMUNITY,

THE GUJARATI

NITI DARSHAK NATAK MANDALI

WILL PRESENT

A CHOICE PROGRAMME

OF

GUJARATI DRAMA, OPERA AND FARCE.

REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes for four	Rs. 8	Stalls	Rs. 4
Stage Boxes for eight	„ 16	Pit Stalls	As. 10
Box	„ 2	Back seats	„ 6
Orchestra Stalls	„ 1-8		

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bomb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

TELEGRAPHIC communication by the Red Sea Cable is still interrupted, and the delay entailed in working via Teheran retards business considerably. In Seeds and Wheat transactions to a moderate extent are going forward and prices are higher ; but Cotton latterly has been much quieter, and very little has been done for export. In imports no change can be reported, but after the Cocoanut holidays, which commence to-morrow, we may look for rather more activity. Freights continue firm, both ready and forward. Money is steady ; Sterling Exchange firm ; Government Paper declining ; Shares quiet but steady.

Crop accounts on the whole continue favourable. Rain is still wanted in Mysore and parts of the Southern Mahratta Country, but from other quarters the tendency is to complain of too much moisture. In parts of Guzerat re-sowing will have to be done, but generally no irreparable damage has resulted, and with favourable weather henceforward we may fairly count on a good yield.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	8,79,815
Do. do. Branches....	Dec.	,,	2,82,668
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	4,07,284
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	4,86,540
Loans	Inc.	,,	5,37,546
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	5,16,862
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	2,56,080
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	8,41,015

Although these movements indicate a reduction of 11 lacs in Cash, they are not likely to exercise any special effect on the market. The reduction is entirely due to the Government account, trade movements about balancing themselves. The general position outside the Bank is also wanting in change. The market is steady, 5 per cent. per annum, being the charge on Loans secured by Government Paper, and there is no indication of increased ease at the moment ; everything on the contrary pointing to a larger trade demand than usual betwixt now and the end of the year.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has been quiet with no very important fluctuations, although towards the close the feeling has been firmer. We opened for this steamer last Wednesday at the level of 1s. 7⅞d. for demand Bank drafts and 1s. 7 13-16d. for 3 months' Credits ; but on Thursday, notwithstanding Government having affixed a limit of 1s. 7 11-16d. on Councils at which only 2 lacs were taken up, the market remained very quiet with a partial decline of 1-32d. Friday witnessed a slightly firmer tone with a rise of 1-32d., and on Saturday, owing to strong accounts from Calcutta, a further advance of 1-16d. was established, and to-day we have been steady but unmoved, the following being closing rates :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 21-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7⅞d., 3 months' sight 1s. 7 25-32d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 7 29-32d. ; Documents, 1s. 7 15-16d. ; Francs, 2·10½ per rupee.

At the moment the market is steady, but not indicative of any important movement. The Banks will draw for future delivery at rather better than to-day's ready quotations, and at the same time are buyers up to the end of September at the closing rate for 3 months' Credits. A great deal necessarily depends on the way in which Council drafts are manipulated, but this is necessarily more of an unsettling influence at the moment than anything else.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has advanced to 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight to ¼ per cent. discount. On China 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are quoted at Rs. 222 per 100 dollars, but the rate is quite nominal.

The latest quotation from Hongkong for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8⅝d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1½ per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A very weak feeling has pervaded the market throughout, and rates, with occasional recoveries, have receded daily. We opened on the basis of Rs. 104⅜ for Fours and Rs. 112½ for Fours-and-a-half, but on Thursday the quotations receded to Rs. 104 for Fours and Rs. 112¼ for Fours-and-a-half. On Friday the closing rates were Rs. 103¾ and Rs. 112¼ respectively, but on Saturday the former recovered to Rs. 104, whilst the latter went back to Rs. 112¼. To-day a very weak feeling has been apparent, and we close at Rs. 103 13-16 for Fours and Rs. 112⅝ to ¾ for Fours-and-a-half. With regard to the future of prices, the general opinion appears to be in favour of a decline. For some time past the main strength of the market has been in the values quoted in London ; but with money tending dearer there, even this support is likely to be withdrawn, and there can be no doubt that a very large amount of the holdings on this side is in weak hands who must sell at no distant date.

SHARES.—The market throughout the week has ruled quiet with no great extent of business doing, and on the average values have gone in buyers' favour. *Banks* are quiet, and Bank of Bombays are quoted Rs. 5, Agras Rs. 2 lower. Nationals are unchanged at Rs. 112. In *Land* Companies, we quote a decline of Rs. 7½ in Port Cannings. Colabas, after some fluctuations, closing unaltered at Rs. 1,020. *Press Companies* have fluctuated materially during the week, but with the exception of an advance of Rs. 20 in Albert Co. of Kurrachee the changes are all downwards. A decline of Rs. 100 is quoted in Fort, Rs. 37½ in Colaba, Rs. 25 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 15 in Bellary, Rs. 10 in Berar and Broach Cotton, Rs. 7½ in New Indian, and Rs. 2½ in Mofussil. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares are somewhat irregular, but on the whole buyers have had the turn of the market. Our quotations show an advance of Rs. 25 in Central India, Rs. 20 in Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 10 in Alfred, Jewraj Balloc, Prince of Wales, and Sassoon, Rs. 6 in Anglo-Indian, and Rs. 5 in Alliance and Bombay United. On the other hand, there is a decline of Rs. 25 in Khandeish, Rs. 20 in Hydrabad, Rs. 15 in Parell, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey, Hindustan, Mahalukshmi, and Soonderdas, Rs. 5 in Coorla, Manockjee Petit, Great Eastern, Sholapore, Southern India, Victoria, and Western India. In *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 lower, Bombay Saw Mills, after considerable fluctuation, unchanged. Gold Mining Companies, as before, are quite nominal with no buyers.

PIECE-GOODS.—The same quiet feeling continues to characterise the ready market, the clearances during the week being only estimated at about 1,500 packages of all kinds ; and prices to all intents may be called unchanged. For future delivery there has been some little enquiry, and offers to a fair extent have been wired home, but the extent of actual business which has resulted has been small. To-morrow the Cocoanut holidays begin, and after these it is generally supposed that the arrival trade in Piece-Goods really commences. On this occasion, however, stocks here are so liberal, and the discrepancy betwixt our rates and home cost so wide, that we question whether the usual amount of activity will result. One thing undoubtedly in favour of the market is the comparatively moderate shipments from home during the past two months, and if this continues a short time longer, dealers will have an opportunity of getting their stocks into such compass as will enable them to contract forward with more freedom. Crop accounts also so far as they go are favourable, but it requires some time yet to make a certainty of a good season.

In *Local* goods the business this week is estimated at about 1,200 packages at from As. 7½ to As. 8½ per lb.

TWIST.—In imported Yarns there has again been but a limited extent of business done, and although with only moderate stocks and some support from home the market may be called steady, prices, if anything, are the turn in buyers' favour.

For *Local* spinnings a moderate enquiry prevails at slightly easier rates, the business of the week being put at about 1,800 packages at from As. 7 to As. 7 13-16 per lb. for 20s.

METALS.—*Copper.*—A moderate business has been done at previous prices. Stocks are not excessive, and holders firm. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, for which a fair enquiry prevails at last week's prices. In *Iron* the extent of business doing is no larger, and stocks are still heavy, but holders have shown rather more firmness, and in some cases an advance of As. 8 to Re. 1 per candy must be quoted.

COALS.—On the spot the market continues as depressed as ever, owing to large stocks on the bunder, but to arrive, sellers still decline to do business within a rupee of current figures, and, so far as we can learn, no fresh transactions have transpired. We quote for September-October shipment by steamer Rs. 15 for Davison's West Hartley, Rs. 14 for Laird's Welsh Hartley, and Rs. 15 for Cardiff alongside.

COTTON.—The home markets this week have been decidedly quieter in tone, and this, combined with the delay in telegraphic communication, has tended to restrict business. As rates here, however, did not advance in proportion to the improvement in Liverpool, there has been no actual decline, and to all practical purposes our quotations are the same as a week ago. The export business of the week only totals about 3,000 bales, mainly composed of F. G. F. Dhollera at Rs. 180 to Rs. 181, F. G. F. Omra at Rs. 170 to Rs. 172, and G. F. Omra at Rs. 160 to Rs. 162. Some parcels of so-called Good Dhollera are offering at Rs. 190 to Rs. 192, but it is very doubtful in class. Supplies up-country are liberal, and after the heavy rains are past, there seems every prospect of a fair extent of business being done should Surats come into anything like favour again in the European markets.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up-country to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons ;—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	7,308	7,789	5,172
Since 1st Sept.	1,207,520	1,158,941	833,095
Since 1st June	1,062,520	1,040,050	763,174

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 7,725 bales, making a total of 828,314 bales since 1st January, against 834,578 for the same period last year.

New Crop.—From the Berars the reports on the whole are satisfactory. Rather more rain had fallen than was absolutely required, but at the last advices fine weather had again set in, and most favourable views were entertained as to the crops. In Guzerat and Kattiawar the rainfall has been excessive in some parts, and re-sowing was taking place, but, with good weather to follow, the crop will yet be good. All round the position is undoubtedly in favour of a yield larger than last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
F. G. F. Omra, Ready	....Rs.	172=4 15/32d.
G. F. do. do.	.... ,,	162=4 1d.
Good Dhollera do.	.... ,,	191=4 15/16d.
F. G. F. do. do.	.... ,,	180=4 21/32d.
G. F. do. do.	.... ,,	170=4 7/16d.
Good Gimned Dharwar, Ready	.... ,,	189=4d.
F. G. F. Westerns, do.	.... ,,	169=4 13/32d.
G. F. do. do.	.... ,,	165=4 5/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*, being now in somewhat limited supply and in active request, has advanced to Rs. 6-7 to 6-8, and Rapeseed, of which the supply is insignificant, is quoted at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. for Guzerat.

WHEAT meets a large demand, and although for the season arrivals are liberal, prices have advanced to Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 32 for Soft White per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Div'l dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C....	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	112
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,020
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	237½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	525
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	40	475
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	30
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	975
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	270
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	3,050
French Press Co	200	500	all	45 p.s.	475
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	460
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	310
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	172½
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	75	1,675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-4-6
Carolas	,,	236
Mexican Dollars	,,	224
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	233
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,,	107-1
Gold Leaf	,,	19-11
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch.....	,,	19-11-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	19-10-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	19-11
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	19-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 6th August as compared with the statement of the 30th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 30. Rs.	Aug. 6. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	48,22,815	39,42,970
Do. do. at Branches.....	14,02,680	11,20,012
Other Deposits	2,54,06,214	2,49,38,060
Post Bills	18,504	20,077
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	8,06,429	4,00,369
	4,43,81,672	4,27,07,388
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	73,35,036	68,48,496
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	9,79,541	9,69,857
Loans, on Security of do.....	1,40,38,743	1,44,76,289
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,248	1,641
Bills Discounted.....	99,11,818	93,97,956
Stamps.....	3,015	3,003
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,48,945		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,25,000	3,23,945	3,23,945
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	6,02,330	3,46,250
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,11,80,066	1,03,39,951
	4,43,81,672	4,27,07,388

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship St. Elmo, 1,428 tons, Captain S. Smith, will sail to-day for St. Francisco in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain S. Seaward, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain T. Johnston, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Gopalpore and Galle in ballast.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Stuart 1,354 tons, Captain J. R. William, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Mason, Mr. P. A. Herford, and Mr. Graham.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain G. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Grant, five second-class, and thirty-five deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s Steamer Daphne, 1,396 tons, Captain G. Doncich, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Trieste (15th July), brought Mr. A. Gosden and seven deck passengers, and the following cargo :—6 cases beads, 4 boxes wine, 15 packages piecegoods, 3 cases brass, 11 cases medicine, 1 case samples, 45 bales twist, 100 casks beer, 1 case books, 200 barrels cement, 19 packages glassware, 4 cases oil, 2 cases hardware, 9 cases matches, 2 cases needles, 2 cases wax, 131 packages papers, 9 boxes specie, 3 boxes specie and pearls, 61 packages mother of pearl shells, 44 nos. empty casks, 1 box gold coins, 2 cases capsules, and 2 cases tobacco.

THE Hall Line Steamer City of Baltimore, 1,509 tons, Captain J. Verrill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (13th July), with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. DeMellor, two Misses DeMellor, Mrs. and Miss. Woolen, Mr. and Mrs. Monies, Mr. Agar, thirteen second-class, and two ayas. She brought the following cargo :—418 bundles iron hoops, 652 bars and 981 bundles iron, 413 packages piecegoods, 56 bales twist, 900 boxes brandy, 13 cases beads, 3 packages glassware, 1,134 bundles iron sheets, 100 cases soap, 22 cases papers, 1,452 bundles nail rod iron, 3,400 casks spelter, 85 packages rivets, 30 packages buckets, 12 packages hardware, 31 packages earthenware, 2 bundles saw, 4 packages paints, 3 cases clocks, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
8	C. of Baltimore (s)	Verrill.....	Liverpool, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
8	Arabia (s)	Johnston....	Calcutta.
	Ellora (s).....	Seaward....	Calcutta.
	Clan Stuart (s)....	William	London.

The ship St. Elmo, Smith, to St. Francisco, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Daphne, to China.
Steamer City of Baltimore, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
6 Quetta (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
6 Mcfussilite .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India (s)—3 casks carriage lamps, Bhanjee Verjee.
Clan Macduff (s)—38 cases clocks, Hajee Goosman Tar Mahomed ; 11 packages glassware, Hajee Shewjee.
Speke Hall (s)—20 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi (s)—5 qr. casks wine, Inzoli Brothers.
Clan Alpine (s), 8 cases rum, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Janet Court—25 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Lombardy (s)—2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,24,753), the Agra Bank.
Galatea—876 plates bard spelter, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co ; 50 casks cement, Abdoolrahim Jeewabhoy ; 3 cases wine, William Watson and Co ; 6 cases champagne, 20 cases claret, and 10 cases gin, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 25 drums turpentine, Jeewabhoy Heptoolabhoy ; 50 drums turpentine, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macduff (s)—970 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 402½ cwts wheat, Veljee Natha ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co. ; 474 cwts wheat, Sa Brothers ; 60 bales wool and 93 bales cotton, Govindjee Dwarkadass ; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Veljee and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, William Bell and Co. ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 800 cwts wheat Mooljee Jewraj and Co. ; 16 bales cotton, Crushnajee Rungajee ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 260 cwts myrabolams, Nensi Peraj.
City of Baltimore (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co. ; 800 cwts wheat, Moolje Jewraj and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Steuart (s)—1 bale bides, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbhoy and Co., 12 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee ; 7 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassom ; 11 bales hides Sajunbhoy Datto ; 12 bales hides and skins, Heerjee Dharsey ; 4 bales hides, Hajee Sajun Lalljee.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Gordon (s)—113 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR EUROPE.

Ivanboe—1,800 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Daphne (s)—400 bales cotton, and 100 bales twist, Motichund Suntookchund ; 100 bales twist, Tatta and Co. 100 bales twist, Ebrahim Noor din and Co ; 107 bales twist, Joovarimull Shewnaron ; 200 bales cotton Ratanaron Shewshunker.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 8.

Lithgow, Brigade Surg., from leave, from England.
Burrows, Major, 12th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, August 8.

1. There will be squad drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next, the 10th inst., at 9 p. m. The manual firing and bayonet excercises will be practised, arms and accoutrements can be obtained at the Head-quarters.

2. The monthly Regimental Committee meeting will take place at the Head-quarters on Wednesday next, the 10th inst., at 9 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, August 6.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Hony. Surg. F. W. Hall, Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave for three months, with effect from 10th June.

Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Assist. Mag. and Colr., Muttra, privilege leave for two months, with effect from 29th August.

With effect from the 28th June, vice Major I. Low, deceased—

Mr. A. F. Millett, Sub-Judge, 1st grade, to be Depy. Comr., 3rd grade, but to continue to officiate as Dist. Judge, 3rd grade ;

Mr. M. L. Ferrar, Assist. Comr., 1st grade, to be Sub-Judge, 1st grade, and substantive pro tempore Depy. Comr., 3rd grade ;

Major E. E. Grigg, Assist. Comr., 2nd grade, to be Assist. Comr., 1st grade ;

Mr. H. C. Irwin, Assist. Comr., 3rd grade, to be Assist. Comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. C. Bennett, C.S., Assist. Comr., Gonda, to officiate as Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, vice Mr. E. C. Buck, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept.

Major A. Murray, Assist. Comr., Kheri, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Major N. M. T. Horsford, or until further orders.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. Stainforth, Dist. Supt. of Police, Bara Banki, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 1st August.

Major F. E. Wiggens, Dist. Supt. of Police, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for three months, with effect from 1st August.

Capt. E. B. Nixon, Dist. Subt. of Police, Peshawar, Panjab, to act as Assist. Inspr.-Genl. of Railway Police on that portion of the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway which runs through the N.-W. Provinces, with effect from 15th August.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette.)

India Office, 22nd July, 1881.

The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Capt. F. J. W. Eustace, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 7th April 1881.

Lieut. G. Haines, 6th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 7th April 1881.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Govt. of Bombay :—

Col. E. A. Green, Staff Corps, Asst. Adjut.-Genl. Army Head-quarters, to be Depy. Adjut.-Genl., vice Wardrop, appointed Judge Advocate-Genl., dated 1st April 1881.

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Burnett, 15th Foot, Assist.-Adjut. Genl. of Division, to be Assist. Adjut.-Genl., Army Head-Quarters, vice Green, dated 1st April 1881.

Major C. A. Cunningham, Staff Corss, Depy.-Assist. Adjt.-Genl., to be Assist. Adjt.-Genl. of Division, vice Burnett, dated 1st April, 1881.

Major A. R. Heyland, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, to be Depy. Assist. Adjt.-Genl., vice Cunningham, dated 1st April, 1881.

Capt. A. B. Stopford, R. A., Depy. Assist. Qr.-Mr., Genl., to be Assist. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. of Division, dated 20th May, 1881.

Capt. H. Melliss, Staff Corps, to be Depy. Assist. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., dated 20th Jan., 1881.

Capt. E. L. Elliott, Staff Corps, to be Depy. Assist. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., dated 20th May, 1881.

Lieut.-Col. A. Wardrop, Staff Corps, to be Judge Advocate-Genl., vice Col. C. O. Maude, whose tour of services has expired, dated 1st April, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN

CONSUMPTION. SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN

WASTING AND DEBILITATING DISEASES.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, or MEDICINAL FOOD.

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT QUICKLY RESTORES

DIGESTIVE POWER, STRENGTH, WEIGHT, &c.

PANCREATIC EMULSION SUPERSEDES COD-LIVER OIL, &c. Palatable and easily borne by delicate stomachs of Children and Invalids.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and Chemists Everywhere.

LAST WEEK OF SALE.

HALF PRICE ! HALF PRICE ! !
HALF PRICE ! ! !

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY

HAVE decided to remain open a few days longer, and will dispose of their Celebrated Novelties and Useful Inventions at Half Price, regardless of Cost. Their Extraordinary

CELLULOID CEMENT,

Which has already commanded such an enormous sale, will be cleared at

"2 Bottles for 1 Rupee."

The premises will POSITIVELY be closed in a few days.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Next to *English Mail* office.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NAILER—August 8th, at Colaba, the wife of Captain T. P. Nailer, of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Euphrates, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLEY—July 31st, at Almora, the wife of the Rev. H. Coley, London Missionary Society, of a son.
STRAHAN—August 2nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Major G. Strahan, R. E., of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1881.

THE Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal, as we noticed a day or two since, is very indignant that a Bombay newspaper should discuss the affairs of the Lower Provinces, and wonders why we chose the prisons in his charge to exemplify the miseries of convict life in India. The first reason for our doing so is, we are glad to say, one which we hope Dr. Lethbridge will not resent. The fact is, that this officer is the only Inspector-General of Jails who has had the moral courage to tell the truth and to ascribe the cause of the hideous mortality which has so deeply shocked English opinion to starvation diet. Far from holding Dr. Lethbridge guilty of the state of things that will render Indian jails a byeword for many a year to come, we desire to put on record our sense of the service he has done in truthfully and courageously hitting the root of the evil. When we have said this much, however, we are far from entirely exculpating the management of Bengal jails. The Inspector-General states in a letter which he informs us he has communicated to the *Times*, that he introduced the starvation diet recommended by the Prison Conference under orders of the Supreme Government. There is no question that he was bound to obey ; but he was equally bound to be carefully watchful of the results of diminished food. He writes :—"I assumed charge of the Jail Department in December, 1877, and was called upon by the Government of India in 1879 to give effect to the recommendations of the Prison Conference. The diet scale recommended by the Conference was introduced on the 1st March, 1879. The medical returns for 1879 were tabulated and brought under consideration in March, 1880. On the 22nd March, 1880, on my recommendation, the Bengal Government issued immediate orders increasing the diet." We venture to say that most men will be inclined to ask why all through the year of executive famine medical returns were not monthly, or at least quarterly, "brought under consideration." Dr. Lethbridge should be able to show that on the introduction of the new diet scale he had issued a circular to his jail superintendents pointing out that the prisoners' means of sustenance were most grievously reduced under it, and that they should specially and often report on its effect on the prisoners' health. In this connection we cannot forget that Dr. Lethbridge is a medical man, and that he could hardly fail to appreciate the meaning of reducing the nitrogenous elements of the diet to 174 grains, whereas he now thinks 249 grains necessary for health under hard labour. Some of the jail officers, and certainly all the jailors, were wanting in this scientific knowledge, and it was the clear duty of Dr. Lethbridge to put these officers on their guard against the dangers of reducing the most nourishing portion of the jail diet. Quite true, it is more than probable that had he done so some prophet of penurious economy at Simla would have cried out that the Inspector-General was preparing beforehand to condemn the Conference diet scale. Dr. Lethbridge was in a difficult position, and we are inclined to forgive him nearly everything for the manner in which he has belled the Supreme Government cat and its Starvation Conference.

So far in regard to the Bengal jails in 1879. The administration report on prisons for 1880 has been published since we first took up this subject, and, although it is able to announce a sensible improvement, it proves that the Government of the Lower Provinces has still hard and serious work to do before it can be said that jail reform is even fairly started. We observe that a large part of Dr. Lethbridge's defence turns on the allegation that the unhealthy jails are in unhealthy districts, yet we find amongst the notoriously salubrious hills of Chota Nagpur that the mortality in the Singbhoon jail was 212 in 1879, and in the Lohardugga jail 193 per thousand in 1880. Similarly, in 1880 the death-rate in the Balasore jail in Orissa, on the sea-board of the Bay of Bengal, was 110. It would be very much wiser for Dr. Lethbridge to keep to his original and very much truer explanation. Indeed, in the new report we find him carrying his starvation ration theory to its legitimate conclusions. "The deficient diet scale," he tells us, "injured the constitutions of a large number of prisoners, who, although they were kept alive during the healthy months, had not the constitutional stamina to resist cold or the climatic influences of the unhealthy season. The power of assimilation being impaired or lost, *extra diet to them was useless.*" The Calcutta *Englishman* very justly remarks that the appearance of such a statement in a district report from Behar in 1875, or from Madras in 1878, would not excite astonishment ; but to find that this state of things was the ultimate result of twelve months' administration of our jails under the *régime* of a no doubt learned and certainly highly scientific Conference of jail experts does fairly stagger the ordinary outsider.

If Dr. Lethbridge desires any further explanation of why we selected his jails in preference to those of Bombay or any other province for animadversion, we must refer him to his "flogging statement." Deaths, in truth, were frequent enough in our own Governorship and in Madras ; but for reckless, almost wilful, disregard of human suffering the jail superintendents of Bengal carry away the palm. Most of these gentlemen are civil surgeons, one of whose most common duties is to diagnose anæmia and debility, their signs and sequellæ. In their jails they had such cases by the dozen and hundred. They were surrounded—that is, if they ever went further than their offices at the prison gates—by crowds bloodless and weak for want of food, by men who by no effort of human will could work ; yet when these wretched beings did not complete the tasks of strong, vigorous labourers they were flogged to the number of 8,232. Dr. Lethbridge has been so unwise as to rush in to the aid of these officers. He would have served the cause of good government much better if he had pilloried by name a few of these worthy disciples of Mouravieff rather than of Howard. We regret that Sir Ashley Eden, in his last minute on the subject, "has decided that it is not necessary now to curtail the powers given to superintendents of jails by the rules of the departmental code regarding corporal punishments." The lash or rattan should never be used except under the authority of a magistrate, and we hope to learn soon that Lord Ripon or Lord Hartington has issued orders to this effect.

AMON

TELEGRAMS.

DESERTION TO AYOUB OF THE BULK OF THE AMIR'S INFANTRY.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

All is reported quiet in Kandahar. The bulk of the Amir's infantry eventually joined Ayoub after the battle and accompanied him to Kandahar. Two days later a complete regiment deserted during the night, and went off to Kelat. The remainder of the Kabuli troops are kept in the city and closely watched. Ayoub Khan is said to be distributing men of the Kabuli regiments among his own infantry, and to have disarmed and dismissed 400 Kabuli soldiers.

A Durani chief with some sowars was sent by Ayoub to take possession of Kelat-i Gilzai, but finding a number of the Amir's troops collected there, the chief returned to Kandahar.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 8.

It is reported that one of the Amir's regiments which went over to Ayoub's side at Karez-i-Atta has again deserted and gone off in the direction of Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

Ahmed Jan Khan, who was our kotwal of the city of Kandahar in 1879, has been re-appointed to that post by Ayoub.

From information now received, it seems that Sirdar Shams-ud-din Khan never left Kandahar. He intended to stand a siege, and made preparations, when, on the morning of the 27th July, he was deserted by the Amir's Governor Hashim Khan, Kazi Said-ud-din, and other of the Amir's officials. This was the signal for the mutiny of the Kabuli troops in the city, who found themselves forsaken by their leaders. Shams-ud-din, who alone remained, was compelled to take refuge in the shrine of the Karkah-i-Sharif, near Ahmed Shah's tomb.

On Hashim Khan's arrival, he was decoyed from this sanctuary, it is said under an oath sworn on the Koran, taken before Ayoub, and barbarously beaten.

It is said that Ayoub's baggage was completely plundered by his own men during the fight at Karez-i-Atta, and though no details are given, it is stated that Ayoub lost many more men than the Amir's army.

Latest news from Kandahar represents all quiet in the city and neighbourhood. The Duranis are coming in in large numbers to pay homage to Ayoub.

Brisk preparations are going on for [illegible]rly advance on Kabul.

All is quiet in Beluchistan and on the Knojuck. Trade with Kandahar is recommencing.

THE CROPS IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 8.

The Mysore districts generally have been visited by good showers since Friday; but it is feared they will be useless, as the crops in the majority of cases are past recovery. In the Bangalore, Kolar, and Mysore districts the crops are withered. In Chitaldroog and Shimoga they are withered in parts. In Hassan the majority of dry crops have died out; the paddy crop is attacked by insects, and is being destroyed. Extensive tracts of land are left unploughed, and wells have been sunk in several villages to obtain water. At Shimoga the cattle are suffering from want of forage and water; also at Kadur and Chitaldroog. The standing dry crops are withered in some parts, and fading in others. No seeds have been sown except under wells. The price of grain is, rice from 13 to 14, and ragi 36 to 60 seers per rupee; at Bangalore ragi 20 seers; at Kadur, rice 16 seers and grain 25.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RELEASE OF MR. DILLON.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Dillon has been unexpectedly released from gaol.

No demonstration took place on the occasion.

FENIANS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 7.

A congress of Irish revolutionists has been held in Chicago for the purpose of arranging an extended programme having in view the destruction of British life and property by the aid of dynamite.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 7.

The *Golos* has been suspended for six months for having published an article attacking the policy of the Bulgarian Government.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 6.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	103½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85¼
4½ ,, do.	91¼
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅜
5 French Rentes	118f
Bar Silver	51d

Arrival—John Fender.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 7.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 77·2 Farht.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

At 6 a.m.	78·6
,, 10 a.m.	82·0
,, 2 p.m.	84·0
,, 4 p.m.	82·0

THE latest North-West Provinces crop and weather report, for the week ended the 3rd inst., states:—Good and general rain throughout the provinces, least in districts in Southern Oudh. Crops everywhere thriving, and general prospects good. Prices falling in Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Farukhabad, and Saharanpur; elsewhere stationary. Slight fever continues in Moradabad, but general health good.

AT the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee proposed that a sum of rupees two lakhs-and-a-half be set apart from surplus cash balance for the construction of the Municipal Offices in a suitable locality. Mr. Jamsetjee Jallonjee Kapadia proposed an amendment to the effect that Mr. Nowrozjee's resolution be kept back until such time as the drainage and other important works at present under construction should be completed. After discussion, the original proposition was carried, Mr. Kapadia and his seconder being the only dissentients. Another subject which provoked discussion was the sanction given by the Town Council to the payment of Rs. 270 to meet the cost of erecting jaolee sheds near the Boree Bunder stables for the bullocks of the Health Department. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee vehemently protested against the erection of jaolee sheds by the Municipality, who, under the Act, were not slow to remove them if they happened to belong to poor labourers. He added that there cannot be one law for such people, and another for the gentlemen residing in similar dwellings in Marine Lines. The Health Officer explained that the shed in question was erected for the Municipality's cattle as a temporary measure of safety against an outbreak of rinderpest, which threatened to destroy the cattle of the city. Eventually, on the motion of the Chairman, Dr. Blaney, it was resolved by a narrow majority "that the Corporation regrets to find the Town Council giving its sanction to the erection of jaolee sheds by the Municipality." The Corporation then adjourned until Friday.

A RESOLUTION of the Bengal Government published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* deals with the subject of the manufacture of paper from the fibre of the wild plantain stem. Mr. Strettell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbuns Division, drew attention to the subject, which was referred by the Bengal Government, to Dr. King for report. Dr. King, though he thought that Mr. Strettell's estimate of profit was too sanguine, expressed the opinion that the proposed industry had a good deal of promise about it, and recommended Government to send a trial shipment to London, to make the fibre known to English manufacturers. Lieutenant-Governor, however, considers the [illegible]bility of the wild plantain for paper manufacture so well established that it is not necessary for Government to initiate experiments. Private enterprise will, however, be liberally encouraged, and Government will, at the outset and for a reasonable time, supply plantain stems free of cost to "any mercantile firm or individual wishing to try such experiments in the Chittagong Hill Tracts or elsewhere in Bengal."

A GENEVA correspondent of a London paper, writing on July 18, mentions that "two children were born a few days ago in Canton Vaud joined together like the Siamese twins. Shortly after their birth the operation of dividing the ligament by which they were joined was successfully performed, and the twins are reported to be doing well."

THE *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphed on July 17:—"This morning the police informed Don Carlos, at his Paris residence, that the Minister of the Interior had decided on his expulsion from French territory within 24 hours after notice. According to the *Temps*, the attention of the Government had for some time back been called to the doings of the Spanish Pretender. An attitude of hostility to the French Republic which Don Carlos is said to have assumed at the Legitimist Mass at St. Germain des Près last Friday is stated to have decided the Government on the course it has taken.

THE police authorities at Hamburg have issued a short report on the emigration to America from that port, according to which it appears that the total number of persons who sailed from Hamburg in the year 1871 with the intention of permanently settling in America was 18,009; in 1872 it was 36,948; in 1873, 40,068; in 1874, 19,979; in 1875, 18,527; in 1876, 15,832; in 1877, 11,867; in 1878, 12,718; in 1879, 12,294; in 1880, 32,489; and in 1881 up to June 30 it was already 73,633.

ACCORDING to *Truth*, an Indian Bishop has just admitted to Holy Orders a Mr. Thomas Rickards, till lately a miner at Callington, in Cornwall, who is said, "by constant perseverance, to have taught himself Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, and Syrian;" and this prodigy of learning is now engaged in teaching the natives of Burmah.

AN English society paper observes:—"It is assuredly a great pity that a subscription list for the Wingfield testimonial has never been opened in India. Lawn-tennis is played daily in almost every station in the three Presidencies, and the thousand and one votaries of the game would no doubt subscribe handsomely to the testimonial if the subscription list had been brought to their notice. If too late to repair the error, Anglo-Indians might, with very little pressure, be brought to present a testimonial of their own, and do further honour to the inventor of the game."

MANY gunners, says *Life*, will hear with regret of the death of Captain William Law, of the 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery. As a brigade major he had distinguished himself in the defence of Kandahar, and in command of the guns of the late Brigadier General Brooke's force, he aiding materially in saving the remnants of Burrows' brigade after the Maiwand disaster. The services he rendered were warmly acknowledged by General Primrose and poor Brooke, but were never recognised by the Horse Guards, although brought to their notice. The record of what he did will, however, live in the memory of those who served with him, and by whom poor William Law is deeply regretted.

THE following are the terms of the vote of censure on the Transvaal policy of the Government which Sir M. Hicks-Beach was to submit on July 25:—"That in the opinion of this House the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government with respect to the rising in the Transvaal, so far as it has been explained to Parliament, has resulted in the loss of valuable lives without vindicating the authority of the Crown, is fraught with danger to the future tranquility and safety of Her Majesty's dominions in South Africa, and fails to provide for the fulfilment of the obligations contracted by this country towards the European settlers and native population of the Transvaal." To this Mr. Rathbone (Carnarvonshire) had given notice that he would move as an amendment:—"That this House, believing that the continuance of the war with the Transvaal Boers would not have advanced the honour or the interests of this country, approves the steps taken by Her Majesty's Government to bring about a peaceful settlement, and feels confident that every care will be taken to guard the interests of the natives, to provide for the full liberty and equal treatment of the entire white population, and to promote harmony and goodwill among the various races in South Africa."

NINETY-FIVE degrees in the shade were on July 15 registered in London by the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, although in some parts of the metropolis the extraordinary reading of 98 was recorded. On the 5th July, when the heat was broken up by a violent thunderstorm, the shade temperature was 92°. That had been exceeded only four times within 23 years. On the 16th June, 1858, the record was 94°; July 22, 1868, 96°; July 17, 1876, 94°; and August 14, 1876, 93. Assuming the reading of 98° on July 5 to be correct, it was the hottest day that has been experienced in London for nearly a quarter of a century. A field day of the troops at Chatham was abandoned through this cause. In several parts of the Black Country work at the forges and blast furnaces was suspended.

THE hot weather of the last week or so before the mail left has probably occasioned great discomfort to people in England who, not having foreseen it, had only provided themselves with the ordinary English summer wardrobe. Those who have experienced the unpleasantness consequent on performing their usual work during great heat when somewhat too thickly clad—though only for a few days—may form some idea, the *Pall Mall* suggests, of the misery suffered by our naval officers on tropical stations where the heat is intense nearly all the year round. The regulations of the service compel them to wear, wherever they are, the same description of coat as that which they use in the ordinarily temperate climate of England. These regulations are strictly enforced. Not very long ago an admiral who had the good sense to allow his officers to dress in white within the tropics was directed by superior authority at home to recall his permission. Officers have no headgear suitable for hot weather, but may only put a white cover over the ordinary cap which is worn in this country at all seasons. A court martial assembled at Port Royal or Trincomalee is not a pleasant sight, its members being clad in the lace-bedizened coats which they wear when on similar duty at Portsmouth in December. The present regulations are only not ridiculous because they are positively cruel. The Army in hot countries has a becoming dress for all ranks. So, too, strangely enough, have the officers and men of the Royal Marines and the seamen. It is only naval officers who are forbidden to clothe themselves reasonably.

THE *Overland Mail* remarks that after all that has been said in Parliament and out of it respecting Major Butler, of the 9th Regt., and his proceedings on the Persian and Turkoman frontier, it sounds strange to be told, not that he is retired from his regimental captaincy on the ground of age, but that he is promoted to a lieut.-colonelcy and has a pension of 300*l.* a year. It is also reported that all the money he has claimed or drew on drafts has been allowed him; in fact, that the Government has "caved in" completely, Mr. Childers having satisfied himself, in spite of Lord Hartington, that the gallant officer had been maligned. But it is difficult to imagine the matter can rest here.

BY the death of Miss Elizabeth Fleming, of Edinburgh, at the age of seventy-two, a link in connexion with Sir Walter Scott is severed. Miss Fleming's mother was the youngest daughter of James Rae, a noted surgeon. Rae's second daughter married Keith of Ravelston, and at her house Sir Walter Scott was in the habit of almost daily meeting Miss Fleming and her sister Marjorie, or "Maidie," as he always called the latter.

REGARDING the constitution of the Irish Commission, the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—To be entitled to an opinion it would be necessary to know all about the personal history and character of the three gentlemen named. As it is, the Government must be supposed to have chosen the best men that they could find. To make the Act successful, and to build up a new agrarian system such as the Bill contemplates, it is clear that there is needed a bold and original mind, as free as possible from the misleading traditions of English land tenure. The first impression among the Irish seems to be that the Government have not succeeded in finding men of this strong stamp. Mr. O'Hagan is what is called a Catholic Whig; that is to say, his religion is very pronounced (against which in a Catholic country we have nothing to say), and his politics are of the kind that is acceptable at the Castle. Mr. Litton is a thoroughbred lawyer, a landlord himself, and connected with the official aristocracy of Dublin. Mr. Vernon is, perhaps, the strongest of the three, but he is a Conservative, and is sometimes bitterly spoken of as an Orangeman and so forth. It is a pity that the Government did not see their way to appointing somebody of Indian experience. That is what is wanted.

THE London *Times* publishes the following communication from the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited):—"Both the cables of the Eastern Telegraph Company between Aden and Bombay are broken down on the Bombay coast and cannot at present, in spite of every effort, be got at for repairs owing to the monsoon being in full activity. Of the cables belonging to the Indo-European Government Department in the Persian Gulf, and forming part of the Indo-European Telegraph *vid* Teheran, one of the two cables between Bushire and Jask is interrupted, and the cable off the Beloochistan coast is also broken down. This reduces the communication between Bushire and Kurrachee, and consequently that between Europe and India, to only one wire, instead of the four wires and two duplicated routes which are usually at the disposal of the public. In reference to the notice from the Turkish Ambassador that messages may be transmitted by way of Bagdad and Bushire, such a course would be very unadvisable, because the present special direct wires of the Indo-European Telegraph Company to Teheran and thence to Bushire are working without any delay whatever, the delay lying between Bushire and Kurrachee. At the time of writing, however, (noon of Monday), the delay from India has been reduced to 2 hours 14 minutes, and telegrams from China and Australia are arriving in from four to five hours. The Indo-European Government Department have ordered their cable repairing ship Patrick Stewart to proceed at once to Bushire to set right the Bushire-Jask section, and the repair of this section will greatly improve the working. As soon as this object is accomplished she will be ordered to repair the cable along the Beloochistan coast, thus restoring the duplicate wires of the Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran, when all delay will cease, as either the duplicated lines of the Indo-European or of the Eastern route is easily capable of doing all the work when they are in their usual order."

A RECENT report by Signor Frescot, one of the engineers of the railways of Upper Italy, gives some interesting facts with regard to ventilation in the Mont Cenis Tunnel—facts which may be used for the solution of the same problem in the St. Gothard. The Mont Cenis Tunnel is 12,500 metres in length, and has a capacity of 500,000 cubic metres. The mean temperature is 25 deg. C. In winter this causes a sufficient natural ventilation, aided by the difference of altitude of the two extremities (132·5 metres). But in summer the external and internal temperatures are often equal, and artificial means of ventilation have to be adopted. It is a question, as will at once be seen, of considerable importance. The passage of 12 trains in the day may be assumed containing 2,500 passengers, each passage through the tunnel occupying half an hour. The locomotives burn anthracite, which produces less carbonic oxide than coke, and the cumbustion is rendered as complete as possible. Now, it is estimated that the average total production of carbonic acid in the tunnel per day is 6,987 cubic metres, of which 6,930 cubic metres are attributed to the trains, the rest to employés, passengers, and lights. The normal proportion of carbonic acid in the atmosphere varies from 0·0003 to 0·0005. People can live in an atmosphere containing as much as 0·005. It has been proposed to attain in the Mont Cenis the same degree of purity as in the London Metropolitan Railway, or 0·0015 of carbonic acid. With this view, a large centrifugal ventilator has been set up on the Bardoneche side; it is driven by water, which is abundant there. The entrance of the tunnel is closed by a door, which the trains open on passing under the arch, and close after passing. In winter, and also during some fresh nights in summer, the machine can be stopped, and any necessary repairs made. In addition to the ventilator, there is in use the compressing and aspirating apparatus that was employed in making the tunnel. Notwithstanding these means and care bestowed on the fires of the locomotives, there is reason to fear that the present ventilation would prove insufficient in case of even a small increase of traffic.

THE *World* states that Mr. Edmond O'Donovan, the "special" of the *Daily News* whose marvellous journalistic work in Central Asia is just now attracting general attention, is but one clever member of a clever family. He is the son of the late Dr. O'Donovan, the celebrated Celtic scholar, who edited the Brehon laws for the Government, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was not unknown some years ago in journalism. Splendid English special as he is, he is an Irishman to the backbone. He is not now a prisoner for the first time in the hands of an enemy. In Spain he was taken prisoner by the Republican troops, while a younger brother of his fell in the ranks of the Carlists, and but for timely intervention would have been shot on suspicion of being a spy instead of a journalist. Previously Mr. O'Donovan had been a prisoner of the Germans, and was interned at Straubing in Bavaria during the Franco-Prussian war. In the last days of the Turko-Russian conflict he narrowly escaped being shot by a Turkish General, albeit he was the bosom friend of Muktar Pasha. It is singular that the two newspaper men who have performed the most daring feats in tracing the progress of Russian arms in Asia were both Irishmen, and both employed by the *Daily News*. Mr. MacGahan, who died in this service of that journal, was the first, by his letters from the banks of the Oxus, to reveal the extent of Russian designs in Asia; and Mr. O'Donovan has still more fully opened the eyes of the world to the great scheme of Eastern conquest which the heirs of Peter the Great's policy are achieving. In addition to the interesting letters which he has forwarded to the *Daily News*, Mr. O'Donovan has made a series of sketches—for he is no mean draughtsman—which will illustrate the somewhat voluminous and minute notes of adventurous travel he has been able to accumulate during his wanderings in the East. Several eminent firms of publishers have already exhibited a desire to obtain the first chance of publishing the experiences of the intrepid correspondent. It is probable that he has already been released from his captivity in Merv; but even should this be the case, a couple of months must elapse before he can reach England.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The result of the shooting for the Mullens Prize at Wimbledon gives occasion for astonishment, if not alarm, for it proves to demonstration that, however good the shooting of our volunteers may be at known distances, at fixed, well-defined objects, it is shockingly bad at unknown distances—at moveable targets representing such an object as would be the mark in actual warfare. Thirty-three corps each sent six picked men and they were paraded in sets of five at a time, each team having a target to itself. It is agreed on all sides that the time allotted to the teams was not accurately measured, the first five teams getting some seconds more than their proper time, and it is noticeable that two out of the five teams of the first set took the first two prizes. The winners of the first prize were the Liverpool team, who made 36 hits, and the Exeter and Reading corps were second and third with 25 each. But the average hits of the thirty-three teams was only about 14 each, or just over two hits per man, at least half of the shots being fired at about 50 yards. The competitors complained that at the first range—about 270 yards—the target could scarcely be seen, but it represented the bust of a volunteer clad in grey. This again demonstrates the fact that the Inns of Court grey is the best colour for uniforms. One great mistake, too, in the firing on Monday was that the bullets nearly all went too high. The teams which fired low made the best scores, for all hits counted, and a ricochet shot—that is, one which strikes the ground before it reaches the target—made as good a hole in the half-inch board of which the target was made as if the bullet had dropped fair on the target; some of the teams—some from crack-shooting corps like the 1st Surrey and 18th Middlesex—making nine and seven hits respectively. What the scores would have been if the targets had been marksmen firing return shots it is not difficult to estimate. Shooting at unknown distances at moveable objects within a limited time is obviously the kind of competition which the National Rifle Association should set itself to improve. Showy shooting at known distances with a quarter of an hour for each shot has had its day

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously reptd.	58 00	61 3	55 00	60 00
Aug. 7 Sunday	0 60			
8 Monday	..	0 40	0 26	0 25
Total	59 22	61 43	55 66	60 46
Aug. 8, 1880	41 29	44 59	37 33	41 48

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(8th August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
		Ther. in shade.			
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·308	85·0	W S W	25	0·00
Surat	·709	82·0	W S W	18	0·79
Bombay	·862	83·3	{ W S W modte.	..	2·16
Ratnagiri	·862	83·3	{ W modte.	..	0·10
Karwar	·890	81·1	{ W modte.	..	0·10
Mangalore	·944	73·4	N W	4	0·61
Calicut	·972	73·6	N N W	10	1·10
Cochin					
Masulipatam	·792	85·0	S W	..	0·64
Madras	·851	85·0	W S W	9	2·17
Negapatam	·884	85·0	W	7	0·00

As anticipated in yesterday's report, the cyclonic disturbance in the north has now disappeared.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE LATE REV. DR. MACPHERSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your *in memoriam* remarks on Dr. Macpherson to-day there is a half-suggestion that the sermon he preached on the morning of his last Sunday in the pulpit should be printed. In common with several of the congregation who heard it, and many who did not, I trust this will be done. After reading the parable of the Virgins he asked the attention of the congregation "for a very few minutes" to Matt. XXIV, 44: "Therefore be ye also ready." It was a striking sermon, and it has been strikingly emphasised.

S.

LEAKY RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your columns to draw the attention of the officials of the G. I. P. R. to the leaky condition of their second-class carriages. The rain not only beats in profusely through the blinds, but finds its way through the lamp holes to the great annoyance of the passengers. Why is this not remedied? I believe it has been complained of more than once. Surely it would not put the company much out of pocket if they provided glass shutters in these carriages, and made the roofs more watertight.

PASSENGER.

Bombay, August 8.

STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice from a correspondence in your columns that there appears to have been some question as to the action and strength of the Central Committee of the above fund in London. I make no doubt before you receive this your readers will be in possession of facts to show them that we have been working hard; so I will not write at any length on that head. As to the strength of the Committee, I may say that Sir W. Bruce, Bart., has just joined it; and though we are anxious to increase its numbers and weight, we certainly think that it is now one which may justly claim the confidence of the service.

The circular referred to in your columns is a provisional one, issued only in England, and the suggested scale of pensions has been now altered by the Committee, who will claim to be placed on equal terms with the new Line Regiments. I am always glad to reply to letters, and hope in future that any one who has a complaint to make will write to me.—Yours obediently,

W. ALLISON, Secretary.

London, July 22.

NOBODY'S FAULT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your article of 5th inst. on the difference of rates on Irish railways for goods imported from England and goods manufactured in Dublin, I think I can offer a partial explanation of the great discrepancy you mention. Goods sent from Holyhead and Liverpool go either by Midland or L. & N. W. Railway and boat. The competition between these companies is very keen, and the effects of this rivalry extend, by *through booking* of goods, into Ireland. The Irish railways are obliged to accept any terms the English companies may offer, for rival Irish companies, or the English railway companies themselves (who now have regular steamboat services of their own), would quickly step in, or divert the traffic, were any opposition made to the rates fixed by the English companies. Hence the Irish lines have to lower their rates, not, as the *Nation* states, because of "English commerical jealousy" of Irish manufactures, but because of commercial rivalry, competition between English lines, which affects injuriously the profits of all brought within its influence. Between Irish stations the Irish companies have things their own way, and so they try to regain the profits lost on their English goods traffic by trebling the rates for local carriage. This admirably far-sighted policy (we quote our own G. I. P.'s), snatching at a small immediate gain, could have had no other effect than that which we now see it has had,—the gradual starvation and extinction of all local manufactures and enterprise, and the reduction of dividends on the Irish lines in question.

H. L.

M. BERGER DE PLACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I am the "ferocious" and "hard-hearted foreigner" to whom M. Berger De Place in his touching letter of thanks which appeared in your to-day's edition refers, I beg to be allowed the use of your columns for the purpose of ventilating the true facts of the case, not caring to *pose* before the Bombay public in the character of a modern Shylock, which is the *rôle* thrust upon me by my interesting whilom debtor. M. De Place came to my hotel, and engaged two of the best rooms, on the first floor, for himself and family, who were accompanied by a modest retinue of two servants from Calcutta. During their stay they were treated with the greatest kindness and consideration, and no bill was presented to M. De Place until after the (announced) last performance of the company, when I naturally supposed that all bills would be settled, as is customary with respectable combinations. The bill for board and lodging amounted to only a very moderate sum, we having reduced our usual charges nearly one-half out of mistaken sympathy for M. De Place and family, having heard that their short season in Bombay had not been very remunerative; but the martyred recipient of public sympathy and generosity had been so pleased with the excellent quality of the liquid refreshments supplied to my hotel by Messrs. Treacher and Co. that he had indulged in them to the extent of six rupees per day over and above his board and lodging. No notice was taken of my bill for two or three days, until I finally spoke to M. De Place, asking whether he was able to settle it, or not. He replied in a lofty and injured air, as if amazed at my presumption, that he certainly could not pay my bill; the profits of his short season in Bombay had been swallowed up by M. Jerville, who had advanced him the money to bring his company from Calcutta, and whose claims had to be satisfied before those of any other creditor. I then told M. De Place, as kindly and politely as possible, that as my house was very full just then, I should feel obliged if he would vacate the rooms occupied by himself and family, as I could not afford to continue refusing people who were willing to pay my usual charges for board and rooms, having only lately commenced business in Bombay, and finding it very difficult to scrape up to meet my monthly expenses. M. De Place, however, took no notice of the request, and continued to maintain the same half insolent, half injured air which he had worn since the presentation of my bill. After another day or two I repeated my request that he would vacate the rooms, adding that I would not press for payment of the bill for board and lodging, but that he might take his luggage, and go scot-free, if he would only agree to pay the Rs. 36 worth of liquor which he had consumed in ten days (knowing all the while that he had no means of paying for it). This, at first, he declined to do; but I represented to him that Messrs. Treacher and Co. had a (to M. Berger De Place) most reprehensible habit of presenting their "ferocious" claims, when due, for liquors supplied to my hotel, and "hard-heartedly" expecting them to be paid. M. De Place) finally prevailed upon Mr. Norville to sign a paper agreeing to pay over to me whatever might be the former's share of the receipts of a performance to be given at the Gaiety Theatre on the following Saturday evening. I accepted this; and M. De Place and family betook themselves elsewhere, without the formality of saying "good-bye" or "thank you" for many little kindnesses rendered them under peculiar circumstances. The performance took place as announced, and resulted in a fair house. At its close Mr. Norville came to me and stated that he had just had a little trouble with M. De Place, who, at the conclusion of the entertainment, had tried to induce Mr. Norville to hand over to him his (De Place's) share of the receipts, notwithstanding the written agreement that the amount should be paid to me in defrayal of the liquor bill of M. De Place. Mr. Norville promised to call on the following Monday and redeem his written promise; but on the Monday morning he came with an account of Rs. 44·9 purporting to be the share of M. De Place, and, strange to say, Mr. Norville exhibited another bill against M. De Place to the amount of Rs. 44·9 for moneys advanced to the latter (since signing the agreement with me) for private expenses, &c., and announced his determination to satisfy his own claim first, and pay me nothing at all. This was rather too much for even my "foreign hard-heartedness" and patience, and I told Mr. Norville that I should wait twenty-four hours, and in case I should hear nothing more of the money due me, I should take legal proceedings against Mr. Norville as well as M. De Place. The answer to this was that M. De Place could at any time take the benefit of the Insolvency Act, and (with a laugh) that the affair would be only a good advertisement for their next performance. Shortly after this, hearing that both Norville and De Place were leaving for Poona, I took out a summons against both. That evening Mr. Norville came in, to my surprise, and threw down a cheque for Rs. 34, saying that was M. De Place's share for the last performance; that he, Norville, had received my summons, but intended leaving for Poona the next morning, and did not wish to appear in court. As Mr. N.'s account against M. De Place and the alleged) result of the last performance was exactly Rs. 44·9, the Rs. 34 is a result which must have been obtained by some peculiar method of arithmetic. My summons to M. De Place brought upon me a visit from him and a torrent of abuse and invective, which, more than ever, determined me to insist upon my rights. M. De Place was arrested on Kessowjee Naik's cause, and Mr. Sounderji upon me three times on Saturday to try and make an arrangement to release M. De Place upon the payment of one hundred rupees; but after the insolent treatment I had received from the latter, I declined to compromise the case. It was not until 1-30 p.m. on Saturday that the full amount was paid into court, and the "victim" of "foreign hard-heartedness" set at liberty. His ex-partner can testify as to whether I have been inexorably wretch he would have the public believe, Mr. Thu-Zet having had the grace to feel distressed about his bill, and to express his sense of gratitude for favours received, upon leaving my house, since I have not only freely and fully forgiven him the amount of his bill, but exerted myself in various ways to assist him in extricating himself, his wife, and little daughter from the unfortunate predicament in which they find themselves. As to M. Berger De Place, he needs no sympathy from an English or any other public, for he possesses that, in this nineteenth century, most invaluable possession, unlimited "cheek." I beg to congratulate him upon the good taste and appropriateness of the title of "play" which he has selected for the performance of Wednesday evening next, and to subscribe myself,—Yours respectfully,

G. AGRATI.

Proprietor, Grand Central Hotel.

Bombay, Aug. 8, 1881.

BOMBAY.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—City of Baltimore (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s) and Ellora (s), to Calcutta; Clan Stuart (s), London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Branksome Hall left on Sunday, and the s. s. City of Baltimore entered the dock yesterday.

COCOANUT FAIR.—The annual cocoanut fair will be held this afternoon on the Esplanade, in the vicinity of the Cruickshank-road.

UNANI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at Hakim Muhammad Bakar Unani's Charitable Dispensary, Chinchpoogley, was 3,044, the daily average being 98.

DROWNED IN A TUB.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dadur-road, on view of the body of Dhondia Anappa, a child one year and six months old. Deceased accidentally fell into a tub of water, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the Agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 6th instant:—horses, 2 emaciated and 1 broken knees; pony, 1 overloaded; bullocks, 12 lame, 38 sore necks; geese, 2 suspended by the leg. Total number of cases 55.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Bhawoo Luximon and two other tindels of native boats were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of carrying a greater number of passengers than their respective boats are licensed to carry. The first defendant was fined Rs. 20, and the other two were fined Rs. 10 each.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY AT KHETWADY.—The total number of patients treated in the Dispensary during the last month was 4,237. This gives a daily average attendance of 136·7. The number newly admitted during the month was 1,108. Of the entire number 1,205 were Parsees, 1,582 Hindus, 943 Mussulmans, 109 Christians, and 398 low castes.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Chinch Bunder, 3rd Row, on view of the body of a Hindoo lad, aged 5 years, named Dhondoo Fakeer, who was accidentally knocked down and run over by a bullock cart on the evening previous, and died shortly afterwards from the effects of the injuries he thereby sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Aching Aloo and eleven others were yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Brewin, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming with cards, counters, and money in a common gaming-house at Mazagon. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.—Oosman Gunny and seven others were also yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Raymond, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming with instruments of gaming at the Mombadevie Tank. They were all convicted. Defendant No. 1 and two others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the remaining five, being old offenders, were fined Rs. 20 each.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT POONA.—There was a goodly muster of members at the Pigeon-ground on Saturday, to witness the shooting for a cup given by the Gymkhana. Fifteen gentlemen put down their names, all of whom came to the scratch. The conditions were 12 birds each, at special handicap distance. At the fourth round there were only 3 competitors who had killed 3 out of 4 birds, and no less than 4 who had not killed all. From this round the weeding out commenced, five members only out of the original 15 remaining in to the finish, which lay between Captain Fergusson and Dr. Findlay, and was productive of some good shooting, the former eventually winning by grassing 13 out of 15 of Hammond's best blue rocks. The following are the details of the shooting:—

Yds.	Names.	Birds shot at.	Killed.	Cup value (Rs. 100. Rs. 15.
27	Capt. Fergusson	1100111111111	10	
30	Dr. Finlay	0111111111110	10	
27	Captain French	0011101111111	9	
28	Lieut. Warden	0011111111111	9	
29	Captain Boulderson	0011111111111	9	
28	Dr. Boustead	0111001010	5	
27	Colonel Woodhouse	0100111101	5	
26	Captain Alexander	1100011110

Civil Service of India; but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination to be held in London within the next few days :—

	Marks.		Marks.
M. W. Fenton	1910	W. Maude	1467
T. C. Wilson	1698	H. A. Hughes	1459
G. F. G. Forbes	1694	A. W. R. Cadell	1449
W. H. Cobb	1677	P. C. Lyon	1396
H. C. Cookson	1661	W. Rand	1396
F. G. Fraser-Luckie	1622	A. C. F. Evans	1385
T. M. Holmes	1600	J. D. S. FitzMaurice	1380
A. S. Campbell	1587	R. A. Gamble	1346
W. R. Partridge	1564	L. C. Miller	1342
E. F. L. Winter	1547	C. G. Dodgson	1329
T. Runnon	1546	W. Harvey	1319
A. Lucas	1485	G. E. L. Campbell	1303
J. H. Monahan	1484	E. A. Elwin	1292
H. W. C. Carnduff	1482	B. B. Cubitt	1276
A. T. A. Shaw	1473	N. G. Cholmeley	1271
J. L. Herald	1472		

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

On July 21st the day on which the mail left, the ceremony of distributing the prizes to the successful students of the year at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, took place in the presence of the Secretary of State for India. The following distinguished guests were also present:—Sir Louis Malet, K. C. S. I., Under Secretary of State; Sir Baron Ellis, K. C. S. I.; Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.; Sir Richard Temple, G. C. S. I.; Lieutenant General Foster, C. B., and Mrs. Foster; Lieutenant General R. Strachey, C. S. I., R. E.; A. Cassels, Esq., B. Wodehouse Currie, Esq., Lady Norman, Sir Edward and Lady Olive Bayley, General Sir Richard and Lady Pollock, Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I., and Lady Forsyth, the Provost of Eton and Mrs. Goodford, Sir A. Arbuthnott, K. C. S. I., the Inspector General of Fortifications and Mrs. Galloway, Colonel Sir O. T. Burne, K. C. S. I., C. W. Siemens, Esq., D. C. L., F. RS., and J. Fowler, Esq.

The Marquess of Hartington called upon Sir Alex Taylor to read the report of the examiners. He began by calling attention to the fact that a young engineer in the service of the Government in India, if incompetent, was very difficult to be got rid of. It was necessary, therefore, to be careful in their education and selection. Until some 22 years ago the engineers had been chosen practically from the Royal Engineers. Lord Stanley had thought it right to inaugurate the system of selecting civil engineers from the profession here. That, however, proved a failure from neglect of scientific training amongst the younger members of the profession here, the contrast being great between this country and the Continent in the matter of scientific training. This led to the formation of the Royal Indian College of Engineering, which has proved so great a success that it is now contemplated to extend its scope and make it general, instead of confining its sphere of operation merely to India. It gives scientific training, which enables young man to make the best of the opportunities they may have of acquiring practical experience. In addition to that the pupils are conducted through a series of visits of workshops, to give them an idea of practical matters. The examiners of the six senior pupils make a very favourable report of their attainments, the net result being very satisfactory. The second year's students were not quite so satisfactory, but only required industry in their last term out well. The report referred in conclusion to the work of Colonel Chesney (now transferred to important work in India), in establishing the college and bringing it to its present high state of efficiency. In conclusion Sir A. Taylor expressed his satisfaction at the condition of the college, and said that some one seeing the students boating and playing lawn tennis had hastily come to the conclusion that they did nothing but lark, but if he had known that every student had to undergo some 90 compulsory examinations, and knew the nature of the work, he would probably have come to a different opinion. He had no doubt that the pupils who were leaving would turn out manly, useful, and upright men, and would prove that they were well qualified to rise to high and responsible positions and reflect credit on their college at Cooper's-hill (cheers).

The prizes were then handed to the successful students by the Marquess of Hartington, who afterwards said—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I belive that it will be in accordance with the usual practice that I should say a few words to the successful students and others of this college. I feel, as I am sure you all will feel, that the able, comprehensive and interesting report which has been just delivered by the President leaves me, and indeed, any one, very little to say. I must first express the regret which I felt last year at not being able to be present on that occasion, and to have had the opportunity of congratulating Colonel Chesney on the success of the College which he himself entirely organised, and which he had conducted with so much success and with such excellent results for nine years (cheers). I was not aware at the time that I should not have another opportunity of paying him the public tribute which his labours in this sphere had so well deserved but as you are all aware he has been called by the Viceroy to fulfil in India other equally responsible duites of a most important character. I am sure that the cordiality with which the President's allusions to his name have been received, both by the students and by their friends who are assembled here to-day, will amply show that the labours which Colonel Chesney has devoted to this institution have not been thrown away, and that they have been entirely appreciated by all with whom he has come in contact. Although very many of us regret that Colonel Chesney is no longer here to conduct the labours of this college, I think I may congratulate you on the successor whose services we have been able to secure (loud cheers). Sir A. Taylor's name will always remain inscribed on some of the most important and interesting pages of Indian history (cheers) He has served his country well on many a battle-field, and especially I will recall the distinguished services which he was able to render at the sieges of Delhi and Lucknow (cheers). We rejoice to be able to congratulate officers in recent times, of the present day in fact, upon their achievements in the Afghan and other wars. We are glad to be able to recognise in them that they well retain the qualities which have distinguished their predecessors; but I think we ought not to let the record of any recent exploits, however brilliant, drive from our minds for one single moment those great and invaluable services which were rendered by many officers; amongst them Sir Alexander Taylor was one of the most distinguished during that most trying and most critical period of the great Indian Mutiny (cheers). Never were the qualities of Englishmen more severely tried than during that period, and critical as was the position for a considerable time, I believe that nothing has contributed more to the stability of English rule in India than the qualities which were displayed by our officers on that occasion (cheers). Well simultaneously with the change in the president of this institution has occurred the change in its position and in its future organisation. As has been said by the president, it has been the child of the Indian Government. It has been supported and maintoined and organised by the Government of India. It has been entirely dependent upon that Government, and it has given back to India all its fruits, all the men, or almost all, the men it has turned out. Circumstances with which most of you are familiar have made it necessary to reduce the number of engineers who will be sent out from England for the public service for some years to come. It has been necessary, therefore, to make some change in the organisation of this college. It is far from having become an independent institution. Some day, perhaps, it may become independent of Government altogether. But, at all events, it has taken this year a step in the direction of independence. It has now a board of visitors, amongst whom are comprised, I am happy to say, some of the most distinguished engineers of the present day, along with other gentleman of great Indian experience, who have been good enough to give us their assistance. It is now about to invite to its walls all comers, and it is about to offer to the kingdom at large, the colonies, and the dependencies, as well as to India, the services of students who may be trained by this institution. It is too early to guess at what the result of this new organisation of the institution will be, but I think there is what has occurred in the past good hope for the success of the institution in the wider sphere it is now about to enter upon (hear, hear.) I am informed that the Government of India, the Public Works Department of India, are well satisfied with the 300 students who have already been sent from here to India, and who are now becoming able, useful, and distinguished public servants; and I am glad to hear the President's report state that he has received reports from the engineers, with whom students become too much responsible even for undertaking beneficial works. Such responsibility may become too heavy, and I think it is wise not at present to overtax the energy and resources of the Government of India. But there is no reason, I trust, why the same course should not be taken in this and other countries—why private enterprise, private capital, and private energy should not step in to the assistance of Government in the development of public works in India. There is, I am happy to say, at the present moment every reason to believe that such will be the case. Up to a short time ago it has always been supposed that if the Government of India did not make the railways and irrigation works of India, or unless it did not tempt private companies to undertake those works by giving a guarantee for a large number of years, it would be impossible to induce private capitalists to invest money in the public works of India. There seems now every hope, and in this country every disposition, without such inducement, as has hitherto been found necessary, to hold out that capitalists will come forward to develop the resources of India. I fully believe that they may invest capital safely there notwithstanding some mistakes which have been made, into the details of which I will not go, and notwithstanding the disadvantage which may attend the undertaking by Government of works such as these. I believe it can be shown and can be satisfactorily established that on the whole of the capital which has been invested in India was public works there is now being yielded a satisfactory return (cheers). If that has been the result in India up to now, I see no reason why the capital invested in further works should not like them yield a remunerative return. But it is not my business nor my duty, and I should be very sorry to come forward here or anywhere for the purpose of advertising public works in India, or of inducing capitalists to invest money in undertakings in which perhaps there may be disappointment. All I wish to do is to point out to the students of this college that although they may not be able to obtain appointments in the Public Works Department of India, there is no reason why in the service of private companies they may not have an opportunity of an equally useful and, I hope, equally advantageous career in connection with Indian public works. I don't think it is necessary that I should detain you at greater length, for, as I have already remarked, the President has said everything concerning the history and present position of this college which I think can be said. I believe that it is usual on occasions such these to give a few words of good advise to the successful, and also unsuccessful students, but I think such a task is almost unnecessary on the present occasion. I don't think any one here can be ignorant that any one who is taking up the profession of an engineer can be ignorant, whether in Government or private employment, his future success depends upon energy, activity, and application (hear, hear). After all that is a truism of all professions, though, perhaps, these qualities are more required in the engineering profession than in any other. But activity and energy are not all that is required in the sphere where you, gentlemen, are going to exercise your labours. Many of you are going to work in India amongst a people of different habits, of different race, of different religion, and of different feelings and opinions in almost every conceivable matter. I believe there never was a time when this country was more anxious to do its duty towards India, and to discharge its great responsibilities towards India, than now. I believe the whole country takes a greater, deeper, and more active interest in the welfare of that great dependency than it has done at any other time. But on the other hand it is also a fact that the facility of communication between England and India has made those who are engaged in the Government of India at the present time regard it less as their home than was the case in the old days when Indian servants looked forward to spending their lives amongst the people of India. There has been therefore, perhaps, of late years, something less of harmony or mutual understanding between the Government and people of India. There is, I am sure, no diminution of the kindly feeling which is felt by Europeans towards Eastern people, but there is perhaps now somewhat less of union, somewhat less of sympathy and understanding than used formerly to exist between them. I know very well that these things cannot be learned, but I think there cannot be any better preparation for the sympathy, the courtesy, and the good feeling which ought to exist on the partof European officers in India than the state of things which has been described as existing amongst the student of this college by Sir A. Taylor. He has described their conduct and character in this institution as in every respect eminently satisfactory, and I have no doubt that, trained as they are by Sir A. Taylor and by the able staff of professors by whom he is surrounded, they will be able to exercise a great, a useful, and a beneficial influence upon the people of India with whom, in their important duties, they will be brought into contact. I beg to congratulate Sir A. Taylor and the students of his college upon the extremely interesting report which he has been able to make of it, and to wish you in the future, every prosperity and every success in the noble profession which you are about to undertake (cheers).

NOTICES.

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BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
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THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND:
HENRY'S "THILUM"
FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION,
SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, Swellings, Weakness or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, (one sided headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other Fevers, and all Muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, Ringworm, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious insect bites.

Prices, Rs. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.
N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospitals and institutions on application *only* to F. H. BOWDEN, HENRY'S "THILUM" WORKS, Madras.
N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.
RHEUMATISM, &c.—"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne and detergent application, it is ne of SURPASSING VIRTUE. In Rheumatic affections its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned, while its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.
W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M. D.,
Surgeon General (Madras Retired.)

Burmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.
RINGWORM.—For the last twelve months I had been suffering from Ringworm about my neck, which did not yield to any of the various remedies I used. Having got a box of "HENRY'S THILUM" from you, I made no hesitation in trying it. Six or seven applications of the ointment in two days completely cured me of the disease. I am much delighted to communicate to you this result of my trial of your "THILUM" with a view to your recommending it as a SPECIFIC FOR RINGWORM.
MAHOMED ISMAIL HAJEE ZENAL ABDIN.
Bombay, 26th May, 1881.

HEMICRANIA AND SCORPION STINGS.—I have used "THILUM" for a pain which I was subject to on one side of my head and face, and it gave me IMMEDIATE relief. I have also applied "THILUM" for Scorpian Stings, and find that it takes much effect and gives IMMEDIATE relief.
J. S. JOYCE.
Dowlaishweram, 18th October, 1880.

To be had of
F. H. BOWDEN,
Henry's Thilum Works,
MADRAS,
and in BOMBAY, of TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co. PHILLIPS & Co., FERNANDES & Co., W. J. ESSAJI, and of all Chemists.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
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☞All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENCY, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY
STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle Street, Liverpool, England.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser s business to the notice of the public.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

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The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhandli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Musjid „	Byculla „	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Sowdia	Mirpani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Nimbornah	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Raver	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Khanapur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Burhanpur	Wangni	Koorun
Ghatkooper	Chandnee	Nard	Budnaira*
Bhatdoopo	Mandwa	Chinchowli	Malkee
Tannah*	Dongergaum	Kurirt	Chandoor
Deewa	Bagmar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Kalian Junction*†	Khundwa*†	Khandalla	Dygaum
Titwalla	Jawar*	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Khandawali	Beerh	Karli	Pownar
Wassind	Singaji	Kurkulla	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Boree
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Egatpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poona*¶	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Barsee Road*
Bailgaum	Dharam	Ooroolee	Marbeh
Deolare	Khundi	Yeoat	Unger
B. Siding	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Mahel
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Patus	Packney
Kheirwadee	Hoshengabad	Dhondi†	Sholapoor*‡
Niphar	Rampur	Borebail	Hoolgee
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Deoksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Mumnar	Semri	Kartruz	Doodeeh
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Poomulwaree	Goodoor
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Narrogaum	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Bamheri	Nargaum	Shahabad*†‡
Kujgaum	Babai	Khankeer	Wadi
Gaina	Gadawara	Mulkapoor	Nalwar
Pachora	Bohanpur	Biswa Bridge	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kurell (for Saugor)	Nandoora	Sydapore
Mussawud	Nohagpore	Dhund†	Road
Sirsoo	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Kistna
Julgaum			Chicksegore
			Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Nargaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borchavi
Grant Road	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Jhad
Mahaluxmee	Chirmerg Rd.	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Parell	Wevjee	Pallej	Barajree
Dadur	Sunjan	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†*
Mahim	Bheelar	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Bandora	Dahanu Rd.	Mundala	Ambli Road
Andaree	Oodwara	Dubhoe	Sanund
Goregaum	Pardee	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Berewlee	Bulsar	Etola	Jackwara
(Dysur)	Dongree	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Beelecemora	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Umraee	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Nowsaree	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Amrolee	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd.
	Sion	Oomret	Luctor
		Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ..	...	...	...Rs. 25
„ hunting „	...	...	„ 30
„ half-hunting „	...	...	„ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ..	...	...	Rs. 40
„ hunting „	...	...	„ 45
„ half hunting „	...	...	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine			„ 50
„ hunting case	„	...	„ 60
„ half hunting case	...	..	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases	...	...	...Rs. 60
„ silver „	...	...	„ „ 70
„ gold „	...	...	„ „ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases	...	...	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting „	...	...	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases ..	...	...	...Rs. 25
„ hunting „	...	...	„ „ 26
„ half hunting „	...	...	„ „ 27

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.
No. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH and LORD have a large and varied assortment of FIRST-CLASS GOODS only in each Department of their well-known Establishment, and respectfully solicit an inspection from their numerous patrons in Bombay; and an application for patterns, and their old catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement from their patrons in the Mofussil. As Messrs. A. and L. have no branch establishments, and only one House in Bombay, Gentlemen are requested to kindly address

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.
FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
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and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

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MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS.
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

Dark Cambric Costumes.	Long Sealskin Jackets.
Navy Serge.	Do. Astrakan do.
Thick Tweed.	Warm Ulsters.
Warm Home Spun do.	Rain Coats.
Guernsey quilted do.	Alpacca Cache Possiere.
Norfolk Travelling with extra Jacket.	Flemish Linen Dust Coats.
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel.	Dark Cambric Petticoats.
Warm Oxford Jackets.	Warm Petticoats.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, READY FOR WEAR.

Flannel in different colours.	Boots and Shoes.
Waterproof Sheeting.	Folding Deck Chairs.
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Toilet Requisites.	Fans.
Fitted Bags complete.	Work Boxes, &c., &c.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.
Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
ZOEDONE Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus :—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be altogether non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."
From Dr. Lowe, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c. : "I am of opinion that the invaluable acrated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public: it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence for reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and cantoons. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and prophletic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."
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MADRAS	„ SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON	„ HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
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Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.
BE WARE OF THESPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,
PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery :—

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